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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Albany Opens War on Crime

Youth Believes Crime Safe

New York City Halts Noise

Liquor Knocks Milk Trade

FDIC Pays Off Depositors

Can Italy Defy a World?

GOV. HERBERT H. LEHMAN of New York opens at Albany one of the most hopeful conferences aimed at crime which has yet been held. He makes a fourfold appeal direct to the public. He asks public opinion to arouse itself to the point of driving out the shyster lawyer, the crooked politician and the bribe-taking official and to supply an overwhelming demand for modernization of the whole machinery of justice. The Governor gets his campaign into action surrounded by many experts in crime prevention and police work—The public is asked to put the motive power behind the men who know how the needed changes can be wrought.

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Crime conditions today actually present to many boys what they regard as a promising career. This comes about primarily through the "pathetically and shockingly small" proportion of punishment to the crimes committed. The smart youngster, tempted by what seems an easy and alluring life, notes the singular inertia both of public officials and public opinion. He sees the professional criminal face the law with contempt. Often the seasoned and thriving offender would gamble on his immunity from punishment—Youth weak on the moral side yield readily to what seems the easy way.

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Months ago plans were set in motion to unite the federal, state and municipal law-enforcing arms in closer co-operation. Federal direction had proven its enormous value. The co-ordinating work proceeds, but the Albany conference shows the work that must be done in many a city before co-ordination can be a complete success. Local police departments must be divorced from politics. Politics must be deprived of its voice in the punishment of crime. Smart lawyers who shield criminals and do their thinking must be driven out of the profession. Loopholes in the law must be knitted up. Certain punishment and speedy punishment must be brought to planned crime—New York points 47 other states to their necessary work.

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While New York State attacks crime, New York City attacks noise. Mayor LaGuardia's proclamation puts the 7,000,000 people of the metropolis under a ban to abstain from all unnecessary noise from 11 p. m. until 7 a. m. Motor horns, radios and the human voice in song or loud talk are first to be subdued. Where there is a question as to whether a noise is too loud a portable noise meter will be rushed to the spot by the police to determine the matter. London has achieved superb results with its antinoise campaign. Also, Stockholm, Madrid and Rome—So great New York says wisely, Let's reduce the decibels and perpetuate our peace.

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Frank E. Gannett, well-known publisher, gives out some astonishing findings of the American Business Men's Research Foundation, of which he is president. Foremost finding is the fact that the advertising campaign of the liquor traffic is achieving tremendous results in making drinkers out of women and youth. Another is that the success of liquor in hugely expanding its profits is reflected in declines in the market for food, clothing, education, books, insurance and has sent down milk consumption 27 per cent in 59 cities. Brewer and distiller thrive; farmer and dairyman suffer. President Gannett is disturbed—He calls the liquor trade a parasite on the body politic and social.

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The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation of Washington is called upon to meet its largest demand. The Commercial National Bank of Bradford, Penna., after an investigation and the sudden death of its president, closes its doors with a rumored shortage and about $5,000,000 due depositors. Of this amount, about 90 per cent is insured and FDIC prepares to make immediate restitution. This is FDIC's twenty-first pay-off on an insured bank and by far its largest. Many bankers complain about the FDIC's existence. They do not believe the Government should be in the business of underwriting a bank's affairs—But somehow no shout of protest seems to rise from those startled but jubilant Bradford depositors.

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Ethiopia, still reluctant to mobilize its 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 soldiers until the League registers failure with Italy, sees 200,000 Italian troops chafing to rush its borders with tanks, airplanes and every modern fighting device. Rome says "offensive measures" must begin this week. Yet the League has found no justification for Italy's invasion, has warned it, has voted to apply sanctions, has aroused all the civilized nations to the justice of the League position. What enters the heart of Italy that it believes it can win anything really worthwhile?—When the world's sense of justice is solidly crying, "No!"

Canada Developing South Africa Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winnipeg, Man.

CANADA has an exceptional opportunity for developing her overseas trade with South Africa, already above 1929 levels, said D. de Waal Meyer, South African Trade Commissioner to Canada, while on a visit to Winnipeg.

Canada's sales to South Africa in 1934 exceeded the highest level reached in the so-called "good times," the Trade Commissioner said. While in 1933, Canada's business with South Africa totaled $5,700,000, it had reached $12,000,000 in 1934. This was half a million dollars more than the "high" of 1929.

Small Powers Seek British Underwriting

Titulescu Asks Eden to Clear Up Five Points of Collective Plan

By Sisley Huddleston

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 1—Acting on the adage of striking while the iron is hot, the Little Entente—speaking through its president, Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania—has asked Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, for specific British assurances on five points. These points are as follows:

1. Prevention of Austro-German "anschluss";
2. Preservation of the "status quo" in Central Europe;
3. Opposition to the political grouping of Poland, Hungary and Germany;
4. Maintenance of the present position of Memel;
5. Observance of demilitarized zones in the Rhineland.

Moral Re-enforcement

The Monitor's information, coming from quarters close to the chief of the Little Entente, indicates that the policy which Britain has inaugurated in respect of the League on the occasion of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict must, if logically developed, transform the political situation of Europe. These Central European leaders attribute the change largely to the influence of Russia being admitted to the League twelve months ago. They believe the League has received moral re-enforcement of a tremendous and decisive character.

What Will Britain Do?

But, to be entirely persuaded of the British conversion to the system of collective security based on sanctions and to be sure of its protection in the event of the menace of a European upheaval Little Entente powers urge that there should now be given written or oral pledges of British intervention in a number of contingencies.

On the other hand, the British, pressed by such questions, are in

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Lehman Offers Five-Point Plan To Fight Crime

Calls for Closer Working of Local, State and Federal Police

Also for Public Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's conference on crime, the criminal and society opened here today with a five-point program, out of which the Governor expects it will evolve recommendations for anti-crime laws which he may take to the Legislature with the request that they be put on the statute books. Briefly the program follows:

1. Full consideration of the whole crime situation out of which there would develop:
2. More effective co-operation between the various law enforcement agencies within the state, between states and between these and the Federal Government.
3. Comprehensive legislative program for more speedy and more certain punishment of all crime.
4. Quickened public conscience that will make for greater personal respect for law and order.
5. Aroused public opinion that will demand constant, efficient, honest and courageous action by public officials.

Governor Promises Action

About 500 experts on criminal procedure are here for the conference, and in outlining to them his reasons for calling the meeting, the Governor put before them last night the program he hoped they would follow, at the same time stressing that when the Legislature met, he would seek more powerful means of handling the crime situation without asking for additional agencies.

"The professional criminal has become bolder," the Governor declared. "He regards the law with contempt. His arrogance and cynicism are a constant challenge not only to law enforcement officials, but to the very fundamentals of our democratic form of government.

"Even the heavy penalties for murder and manslaughter frequently do not deter the gangster from shooting to kill when it will facilitate his operations or assist him in escape or help him to preserve his power over his fellows.

Public Partly to Blame

Certainly, at least some of his success and apparent immunity are due to the definite indifference or inertia on the part of both our officials and the public. Such a situation must no longer be tolerated.

"Racketeering of all kinds has become a profitable business. Blackmail and extortion are common weapons of the particularly low and mean type of criminal. Homicide, burglary, robbery, larceny, fraud, automobile stealing, plundering of pay roll messengers and other serious crimes have become common occurrences. . . .

"The time has come when we as citizens of the State should know and

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The Spade Uncovers Evidence Supporting Events Recorded in Bible

Upper Left—Courtesy British Museum. Upper Right—Keystone-Underwood. Lower Right—William Thompson

World's History Enriched by Work of Archaeologists in the Near East

Upper Left—General View of Excavations at Ur. Upper Right—Ruins of Babylon. Lower Left—Part of Wall of Ancient Israelite Capital of Samaria. Lower Right—Tablet Inscribed With Version of the Babylonian Account of Creation. Dates From About 650 B. C.

President Strives To Lead Factions Into Party Union

Address at Los Angeles Dwells on Unification of Liberal Groups

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH PRESIDENTIAL PARTY, LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 1—President Roosevelt tackled today with rolled-up sleeves the problem of uniting discordant elements of his party, in southern California directly, but by inference everywhere in the country.

Speaking to a typically huge audience in the Los Angeles Coliseum he told them in Woodrow Wilson's words that the greatest problem that the head of a progressive democracy has to face is "to reconcile and unite progressive Liberals themselves."

And that indeed proved to be his problem in southern California. This area, containing the greatest population aggregation of a state whose electoral votes have swung more than one presidential election, is pulled between such diverse groups as ordinary new-deal Democracy and Sinclair "production for use," and the Utopian Society with its plans for basic economic reform and the Townsend plan societies, widespread and powerful in their aspirations for better times for older people.

Conservative Democrats

The problem confronting President Roosevelt as leader of his party and seeker of re-election is complicated also by the number of conservative Democrats in the party machine here. Among them are Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, a practical politician who opposed many basic new-deal projects in Washington, leaders of effective Los Angeles ward organizations, and such individuals as Hamilton H. Cotton, millionaire oil man and sportsman, who greeted the President at the train.

Of course right on the opposite side of the political fence is the Republican Party which formerly had a majority in this area and even today is probably a 50-50 strength here if not stronger.

But southern California is basically, all authorities here agree, made up of a floating vote with leanings toward the liberal and experimental sides of the social and economic fence, and to them directly President Roosevelt made his appeal. His Coliseum speech brief and delivered into a microphone from his automo-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Scriptures Gain Place on Front Pages

Widespread Interest Shown in Archaeological Research Which Attests Historic Accuracy of Old Testament—Origins of Jewish and Christian Religions Disclosed by Work of Expeditions

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

Second of 54 Articles

By Albert F. Gilmore

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH increasing frequency the Bible is finding its way onto the front page of many a leading newspaper of the world. And the reason is this: The spade of the archaeologist is turning up important witnesses of the long past in the form of libraries of clay tablets, potsherds, papyri, and other objects, enscribed with written records of a civilization reaching far back into the shadows of antiquity.

Modern scholars are now able to decipher these inscriptions, although often written in characters that have not been in use for thousands of years. The result of all this is a corroboration of facts recorded in the Bible that is having a tremendous influence in strengthening faith in the accuracy of the Scripture narrative. And what is even more important, this enhanced faith in the historic accuracy of the Bible is greatly increasing faith in its spiritual message.

Can one doubt, then, the importance of the contribution to the welfare of mankind which is resulting from the labor of those faithful men and women who, under burning skies, often in the midst of desert hardships, have persisted in the pursuit of the modern science of archaeology?

In Time of Jeremiah

When new discoveries are made, items are of almost daily occurrence in the press, telling of the discoveries. Now it is ancient Babylonia; again it is Lachish, a city of southern Palestine, which gives up its long-buried secrets. On the potsherds found near Lachish are inscriptions written in ink in the Hebrew language, dealing with events of the time of Jeremiah; and it is believed that when finally translated they will shed much light upon that important period of Jewish history.

Lachish is mentioned many times in the Bible narrative, its history extending over a long period, from the joining of the city in a coalition carried on by the King of Jerusalem against the Gibeonites (Joshua 10). The campaign carried on by Sennacherib against Lachish is commemorated by a sculpture from Nineveh, now deposited in the British Museum.

The discovery at Tel el-Amarna, in Egypt, nearly 40 years ago, of tablets inscribed in cuneiform characters, gave the first great impetus to, or at least an intensified interest in, modern archaeology. The inscriptions on these tablets when translated were found to be messages written by kings of Syria and Palestine to the Pharaohs of that period, 1400-1360, B. C.

Reference to Hittites

Ten years later at Boghazkeui, Asia Minor, were found other tablets, which remained untranslated until after the Great War. These inscriptions, it is found, refer to the Hittites of the Old Testament, and tell of Abraham's purchase of the cave of Machpelah. Also they recite the inveighing of Ezekiel against the wickedness of Jerusalem, when that robust prophet reminded the people that their Holy City was founded by heathen Amorites and Hittites. Thus is established the fact that these tribes inhabited territory in the south of Palestine.

Sir Flinders Petrie has added much to our knowledge of the past through his untiring labors during half a century. Amid the ruins of a Semitic temple on a mountain in the Sinaitic Peninsula, he discovered the earliest alphabetical writing yet known. These inscriptions have been assigned to a period between 1850-1800 B. C.

Of even greater importance is a discovery made a few years ago at Ras Shamra, on the coast of Northern Syria. Amid the ruins of an ancient temple was found a library of clay tablets written in cuneiform characters, some in Sumerian, others in the Babylonian conventional form. Also, other tablets were written in a then unknown language, of 27 characters, as compared with the numerous literal combinations of the older Babylonian methods.

Incidents of the Wilderness

In "New Bible Evidence," Sir Charles Marston relates how Professor Baur, of Halle, following the method of deciphering a cryptogram, described by Edgar Allan Poe in "The Gold Bug," discovered what letter of the alphabet was represented by each of the 27 characters. The inscription was found to be in ancient Hebrew, and the date of the tablets between 1400 and 1350 B. C. While it is yet too early to estimate the full significance of this discovery, it is certain that the inscriptions relate to incidents in the experiences of the Israelites in the Wilderness.

One of the most important discoveries of recent years was made by Professor Garstang in the ruins of Jericho. There researches carried on for a period of years have quite definitely fixed the date of the entrance of the Israelites into the Promised Land, as it is established with a degree of certainty that the city was overthrown by an earthquake at a date near 1400 B. C. Sir Charles Marston points out that since earthquakes are recorded in the Bible, Judges 5:4 and Psalms 114, it is not improbable that the divine Power may have used this instrumentality to destroy the walls of a heathen city. Be that as it may, it is a fact that the walls fell; and now modern research has fixed the date with reasonable accuracy. Professor Garstang has uncovered proof of the accuracy of many accounts in the Bible incidents in the conquest of Canaan by Joshua.

Story of Noah Corroborated

But much more than this has been accomplished. In Mesopotamia, for example, proof has been uncovered that during a flood the Euphrates inundated its valley some 5000 years ago. Thus the Bible story of Noah and his adventures receives corroboration.

The discoveries resulting from this type of research have gone far to establish accurate knowledge of the habits and life of the early nations. The work has been carried on by various groups, including several great universities.

The Palestine Exploration Fund, an English institution operating in Jerusalem and other sections of the Near East, has done much. The universities of Chicago, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Oxford, and others in America and Europe, are still carrying forward the exploration of many localities, which promise returns in uncovering the facts regarding important events which occurred in the long ago.

The purpose of this enterprise is primarily to learn of ancient peoples, and especially to gain knowledge of the race out of which came the Bible and the development of two forms of worship, the Jewish religion and Christianity. Whatever sheds light upon the early history of these important world movements not only satisfies the scholar in his search for historic facts, but it strengthens the faith of the countless followers who have sought the way of life through these teachings.

Manuscript of Fourth Gospel

The rapidity with which new discoveries are made is almost startling. Quite recently, the press of the world was telling of the finding of a second-century manuscript—to be sure, only a fragment—apparently of a Gospel similar to the Fourth, perhaps of a Fifth. It was written on papyrus in the Greek language. It was found in Egypt and now reposes in the British Museum, where competent scholars are deciphering it. If it proves to be what it was at first believed, it is the oldest extant manuscript of any portion of the Bible.

Only a few years ago, that veteran archaeologist, Sir Flinders Petrie, found in Egypt, on the site of an early Christian church, rolled up and posited in an earthen jar, a manuscript of the Fourth Gospel written in Coptic. It has now been translated and published in book form. While it varies somewhat in form of expression from the earliest Greek manuscripts from which our present Bible was translated, in its fundamental statements there is no substantial disagreement.

In fact, an important result of the discovery in modern times of many manuscripts has been the substantial corroboration of the accepted facts of the New Testament, as they appear in the Authorized Version. While, to be sure, much light has been thrown on various passages by modern scholarship, the essential teachings have stood the test without loss of prestige.

These are a few of the items which we find on the front pages of the great world dailies; and they are accorded such prominence because of the intense and widespread interest in the Bible and its message. Mankind is longing for more definite knowledge of Deity, and faith is enhanced through the work of the archaeologist.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Oct. 1

Liner—Rescued Passengers Taken to Kingston

KINGSTON, Jamaica (AP)—The 450 passengers and about 250 of the crew of the liner Rotterdam came ashore today to the peace and hospitality of Jamaica.

They landed from the rescue ship Ariguani shortly before 7 a. m. in happy frame of mind, apparently unperturbed by the interruption to their pleasure cruise, caused by the ship's grounding yesterday on a coral reef at Morant Cays, 60 miles southeast of Kingston.

A heavy swell was sending breakers over the reef, but the task of transferring hundreds of people with their baggage was completed by the Rotterdam's crew with but little inconvenience.

"Everybody happy" was reported as the Ariguani neared port. Efforts to refloat the stranded liner were started at once.

President—Advises Harmony Among Liberals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—President Roosevelt today confronted California's liberals—regular and factional, Townsend, Sinclair and Utopian—with the statement that harmony among them was the need of progressive Democracy.

The Roosevelt sleeves are rolled up: Page 1.

Italo-Ethiopian—Military Activity on All Sides

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While League diplomacy forged ahead today, the military was busy.

At Addis Ababa, the general mobilization order was signed and held in readiness. One source claimed 3,250,000 Ethiopians in the field already.

At Gibraltar, Admiral Sir William Risher, commander of the British Mediterranean fleet, put into port aboard his flagship, the Queen Elizabeth.

The aircraft carrier Furious was expected shortly.

At Paris, the French air forces were suddenly ordered out for maneuvers in the Lorraine and Champagne areas tomorrow. A new regiment was dispatched to the German frontier at Strasbourg.

Meanwhile, France delayed its answer to London on the question of sanctions until a Cabinet meeting later in the week. Anthony Eden arrived in London by air for a British Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

Ethiopian army totals 3,250,000: Page 5.

Longshoremen—Start Strike in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Another International Longshoremen's strike attempted to stop all shipping here today, the Associated Press reports. The union, at a mass meeting, ordered all present to picket the entire 10-mile waterfront in six-hour shifts. More than 1000 men were present and left for the docks immediately afterward. Police reserves were called out.

League—New Alliances in Europe Envisaged

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Maneuver and counter-maneuver in central Europe, today, showed a new pattern of alliances in the weaving as France and Britain discussed possible Covenant violations within Europe itself.

Germany was today negotiating with Austria, Poland and Hungary,

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Realty Outlook Held Brightest In Seven Years

Mayor in Radio Plea Calls on Women to Buy Homes While Prices Low

Boston Today—*also sees*—Boston and Massachusetts relief in quandary as federal funds fail—6000 Boston ERA workers face loss of jobs as funds are delayed—Increase in Boston tax rate forecast by City Auditor Fox—Boston shipments to Houston refused because of southern longshoremen's strike.

Real Estate—**Moving Day Shows Indications of Boom**

It was moving day in Boston today and with thoughts turned toward homes, movers reported furniture coming out of storage, and establishing of new residences, while real estate men said they were more optimistic over the general outlook than they have been at any time since 1928. It was almost a field day, in fact, for realtors.

Their cause was boosted by Mayor Mansfield, who went on the air this morning in a special appeal to Boston women.

"Buy houses, establish homes," he urged. The Mayor told his feminine listeners that only one-fourth of Boston people own their own homes. This is, he declared, only about half the percentage of those who own their own homes in Philadelphia and other large American cities. He advised Boston women to buy now before prices soar.

His view on prices was confirmed this afternoon by Rodney W. Long, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, who said he plainly could hear the rumblings of a boom in single-family residences.

"There is more buying, more talking about buying, and more building of homes between $7500 and $9500 in Greater Boston today than at any time since 1928," he asserted.

Mr. Long has viewed streams of motorists circling new houses and visiting model homes recently put up by Boston department stores, and predicts that the purchase of new, small homes will reach full tide by the spring of 1937. By that time, he believes, money will be more free, and banks will have cleared decks of cut-rate bargains.

Mr. Long called banks to task for throwing property on the market below its true value at his time.

It was reported by the Apartment House Owners' Association today that only 8.7 per cent of rentable quarters were vacant in Boston today. Rentals have increased 5 per cent, it disclosed.

WPA—**Rotch Finds Sluggish Inflow of Funds**

ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch was just a little piqued at the authorities in Washington today. And from Mr. Rotch's point of view, he had a very good reason to be. For during the two months' time he has been endeavoring to give WPA projects financial impetus, he has been more or less ignored by Washington.

During the eight-week period of WPA applications, Mr. Rotch has asked for a total of $110,993,000. He has received $300,000, a rather minute percentage.

But that isn't all. Fearing that WPA might lag along for another month without any definite action, he sent to Washington for $6,500,000 to carry ERA through October. The Government sent him only $5,000,000. October contains five pay days and Mr. Rotch declared that unless more money was forthcoming, he would be forced to skip full payments during the last three weeks and stagger his workers.

So, today, Mr. Rotch was more than a trifle worried as to just how his projects were to be financed—if, that is, they are to be financed.

ERA—**Shrinkage in Funds for Boston Reported**

Col. Thomas Sullivan, Boston ERA administrator, also had a frown on his face today. For Boston is to receive only $536,666 for the first two weeks in October, instead of $719,585 as in the first two weeks of September.

This means, said Colonel Sullivan, that all ERA workers will be put on stagger basis. At present there are 27,000 such workers in Boston and their hours range from 24 to 35 a week. Effective at once will be a schedule cutting these to 12 and 18 hours a week respectively. This arrangement will be succeeded by another at the end of the present two-week period, which today's allotment covers.

About 4060 ERA workers were laid off during September due to shrinking funds.

Colonel Sullivan has heard nothing about WPA moneys for Boston to take up the ERA slack.

Tax Rate—**City Auditor Sees No Cut in Sight**

Bostonians who have been looking at their $37 tax rate askance or who have been hoping for a reduction had better "just grin and bear it," according to Charles J. Fox, city auditor, today.

Asked if he saw any reduction in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Boston Day... Realty, WPA, Sullivan, Tax Rate...

(Continued from Page 1)

sight for Boston soon, he replied no, and said that taxes will probably go up if anything, "but they aren't so much higher now than in other comparable American cities."

But he advised that some of the burden of taxes be taken off property owners and more evenly distributed. He suggested a retail sales tax.

[*Auditor Fox gives three ways to reduce Boston taxes: Page 2.*]

Stowaway—This One Makes Business Of It

Boston immigration officials are called upon to answer many a strange problem, but today they faced one which had them guessing. The problem was in the smiling person of Albert Ciss, a native of Russia, who very pleasantly declared that he was a stowaway and intended to remain one—probably the first professional stowaway in the history of modern shipping.

He arrived in Boston today from Antwerp, Holland, on the Danish steamship Emilie Maersk, and told immigration officials that it was his thirteenth trip to various ports of the world as a stowaway. It was his first trip to the United States.

It was an interesting story which he related. In his native Russia he could not find employment. He stowed aboard a ship, was found and put to work doing the most menial tasks, "But at least," he explained, "it was no harder work than I did in Russia, and besides I got good food and a good place to sleep."

That he was given unpleasant tasks to perform on his way to America was almost assured because the immigration authorities fine ship lines $100 for bringing in stowaways.

He boards a ship at night, hides until it is well out to sea, then makes his presence known to the Captain.

CCC—Permanancy In Bay State Assured

In 1955 someone probably will write a book entitled "Twenty Years of the CCC in Massachusetts." At least that was the plan of Massachusetts officials today, who are doing their part to carry out President Roosevelt's design that the CCC become a permanent Government agency.

The publication of forestry booklets, establishment of increased enrollment facilities and general activity of CCC headquarters all point to a permanent agency in Massachusetts in which the Government and local citizens will cooperate to preserve the Commonwealth's lands and forests.

[*For the status of Massachusetts' long-time CCC plan, see page 3.*]

Greece—Minister to U. S. Pays Visit to Boston

Rumblings of deep political unrest in Greece was heard in Boston today. Demetrius Sicilianos, Greek Minister to the United States, declared that "very probably King George will be returned to the throne."

The Minister was in Boston today to attend a meeting of the Greek Orthodox Church. While here he called on Mayor Mansfield and Lt.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley. He said that Boston has the largest number of Greeks of any city in the United States.

His prediction of the end of the present Democracy and restoration of the King gave further credence to recent indications that a preponderance of Greeks in this country favor a return of King George even before the monarchial plebescite scheduled for Nov. 3 is held. This attitude was indicated in Athens today by a cable received from Dr. Cleanthes Vassardakis, head of the Hellenic National League in the United States. The cable said that most Greeks here favored the King.

Mr. Sicilianos referred to Beacon Hill as being the "Acropolis of Boston," and to Boston as "the Athens of America."

Weather—September Proved Average Month

September ended almost an average month so far as weather was concerned. It was only slightly more than one degree below the average temperature and only an inch less than normal rain fell during the period.

Temperature averaged 61.4 degrees and precipitation was 2.69 inches. The hottest day of the month came on Thursday, Sept. 12, when the mercury went to 80. The coldest mark last month was reached early yesterday morning when it fell to 42.

English—Here's Your Chance to Wrap Up a Package

Do you say "ln'-kwl-rl" for "ln-kwĭ'-rl"; "kū-pŏn" for "kōō'-pŏn"; "pro-grum" for "prō'-grăm" or "hitth" for "hit"?

Can you pronounce common foreign words like masseuse, fiancée, calliope, décolleté, elite, maraschino, Bolsheviki, Sinn Fein, Puccini, Les Miserables, Lucia or Dvořák?

If not, the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, would be interested in telling you about the "password of culture"—correct English.

Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Board, announced today a special course in correct English under auspices of the Merchants' institute of the Board, consisting of 15 weekly lessons for men and women of the business, professional or social world, progressive teachers and up-to-date parents, in simplified applied grammar, rhetoric, vocabulary, punctuation, and pronunciation of 525 misused English words. The first session is to be Oct. 2, at 6:30 p. m., followed by classes each Wednesday at the same hour.

Fountain—Tribute Paid W. C. T. U. and Legion

Economy, Ind.

Dear Boston Column:

In our trip from Economy to Boston we stopped at Palmer, Mass., to mail some postal cards. Near the mailbox was an unusual fountain.

A copper plate said it was the gift of the W. C. T. U. A passing resident told us that during the summer the American Legion keeps it iced, four or five hundred pounds being required daily.

All who have believed that these two organizations are antagonistic please take notice.

(Mrs.) Ada P. Ballenger

Dock Strike—Boston Feels Walkout in Houston

First repercussion in the strike called today in southern ports by the International Longshoremen's Association was felt in Boston this afternoon when the Moore-McCormack Steamship Line announced a temporary embargo on shipments to Houston, Texas.

Although Joseph B. Ryan, president of the longshoremen's group, called the strike only for New Orleans, George G. White, New England agent for the Moore-McCormack Line, said that apparently Houston workers had decided to strike first and that the New Orleans strike had not yet become effective. He said that a general strike in Gulf of Mexico ports was in prospect.

A serious strike of West Coast longshoremen is also now threatened. It is feared that this strike may be engendered by the reputed Communistic agencies that fomented the serious San Francisco strike of a year ago.

It was remembered in Boston today that at the recent Comintern meeting in Moscow a nation-wide dock workers strike was promised as a part of Communistic activity. Mr. Ryan, however, has promised protection from Communistic troubles.

Mr. Ryan said that while the strike would not spread northward that ships sailing to New Orleans would not be serviced in other ports. Boston has two sailings weekly for New Orleans and cessation of service would affect the strongly unionized Boston dock workers to that extent.

It was noted that cotton shipments from Gulf of Mexico ports to New England mills is normally quite heavy.

Marshall—He Talks On Conditions in Europe

"Everybody was talking war in England and we left with the feeling that the country certainly would be at war with Italy in a short time." Thus today spoke John P. Marshall, Dean of Boston University's School of Music, who has recently returned from Europe.

Contrasted with the tense, worried atmosphere of England in view of the threatened Italo-Ethiopian conflict, was the serene peace which pervades Germany, he said.

"We spent most of our time in Rhéns, an old, walled-town dating back to the twelfth century, with narrow streets where mules, pigs and hens still wander around as they did in olden days," Dean Marshall said. "This whole country was utterly peaceful and hospitable, and we encountered no trouble or soldiers."

Early in the summer, Dean Marshall carried the message of 4000 members of the American Guild of Organists to the joint conference of the Royal College of Organists and the Canadian College of Organists in London. He also visited BBC's Broadcasting House and witnessed the sending of one of the famous "Empire" broadcasts which are regularly transmitted to all corners of the British empire.

"The general level of English radio programs is of a higher type than ours, although our best programs are as fine as any of theirs," Dean Marshall remarked. "That is due principally to the fact that there is no advertising, and radio broadcasting is supported entirely by the 10-shilling tax that is paid by everyone who owns a radio set. All performers are well paid, and the British Broadcasting Orchestra is the finest musical organization that England has ever had."

Football—Harvard Action on Haley Discussed

Apparently determined to do its part in ending the era of big football gate receipts and again placing the sport in the realm of usual intercollegiate competition, Harvard University today was calm in the face of the storm it aroused in college circles yesterday by asking for the resignation of J. Robert Haley as captain of this year's football team.

The unfortunate circumstance of his reputed unwitting acceptance of a fund subscribed by Harvard alumni was given as the reason for his resignation, which was announced to the team following practice last night. Acceptance of the money was said by the Harvard Athletic Association to be in violation of their rule which holds a student ineligible for intercollegiate competition who takes help extended primarily because of his ability as an athlete.

In this case it was reported that Haley believed the fund came from a business associate of his father. His ignorance of the true facts apparently did not stand in the eyes of the University authorities as an excuse. He said he would complete his academic career. He is scheduled for graduation next spring.

Last April, Harvard's president, Dr. James B. Conant, announced that the university would turn its back on the football gate receipts which paid 80 per cent of the school's athletic costs, and would build up an independent endowment. This was taken to herald the end, so far as Harvard was concerned, of the rumored quasi-professionalism and other evils reputed to have followed in the wake of the game's almost unprecedented popularity. It was noted, however, that President Conant did not specifically refer to these evils in his announcement of the endowment plan.

[*Details of the Haley resignation: See Sports Page.*]

Gabbett—Efforts To Keep Him in Boston Fail

Despite efforts by all principal shipping organizations in Boston to retain his services for this district, Cecil M. Gabbett, Coast Guard commander, was on his way to Jacksonville, Fla., today, transferred, according to Boston friends, so that his knowledge of smuggling methods might be directed against Florida rumrunners.

In his place as head of the Boston district Coast Guard today was Commander Thomas A. Shanley, a Boston man, promoted from command of the Coast Guard cutter Cayuga.

Commander Gabbett had been in charge of the Boston office for 18 months. During that time he was credited by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce with virtually ending alcohol smuggling in this sector. The association sent several telegrams to the Treasury Department in Washington asking for his retention here.

Schools—About 137,000 Pupils in Boston Begin Work

"Good morning, dear teacher, we're all in our place with sunshiny faces." . . .

That was the greeting 137,000 Boston children might have voiced—in the manner of the little red school house—as they appeared for opening of school this morning.

Two new buildings were ready for occupancy. They were the Joyce Kilmer elementary school on Baker Street, West Roxbury, and the Patrick Gavin School on Dorchester Street, South Boston.

It cost Boston $1,200,000 to prepare for opening of schools. Orders were given for 576,000 lead pencils, 1,339,000 pens, and 6000 quarts of ink. Because even the brightest students make mistakes some 1600 pounds of rubber erasers were ordered.

Just to inspect and test all the various items of equipment needed to open the school term the sum of $5000 was required.

Hotze—Federal Court Hands Him Jail Sentence

Instead of taking his anticipated "rest cure" under the rays of the sun at Hot Springs, Boston's number one "nigger pool" operator, Joseph Hotze, was headed today for three months in jail. He was sentenced yesterday in Boston's Federal Court. A large crowd had gathered to see the man who had managed to evade many local courts.

Having previously pleaded guilty to evasion of income tax payment, Hotze had settled with the Government for $6250. Thus a jail sentence in place of a fine was believed to have come as quite a surprise for this so-called "big shot" gambler.

The Government charged that although Hotze had filed no return for 1930, he had added $774,000 to his bank account in that year.

Sunday Radiocasts Of Christian Science Carried by WIXAL

THE evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast over Station WIXAL, Sunday, Oct. 6, from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m., eastern standard time. Listeners may tune in this service on the frequencies of 6040 or 11,790 kilocycles.

The studio religious programs on Christian Science, beginning on Oct. 6, will be heard at the new time of 4:15 to 4:45 p. m. These are radiocast under the direction of the manager of the Committee on Publication.

Owing to the "skip distance" characteristics of WIXAL's wave, reception is not generally good locally. WIXAL will also shortly begin operation on a power of 10,000 watts.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Monitor News Canceled on WBZ for World Series

During the World Series, which begins Wednesday, Oct. 2, the after noon radiocasts of the Monitor news over WBZ will be canceled. In case of rain causing postponement of the World Series, the Monitor news will be radiocast, as previously scheduled, at 2 p. m., eastern standard time.

Today's High Lights

5:30 WEEI, Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.
7:00 WBZ, "Easy Aces" sketch.
7:30 WNAC, Kate Smith; Jack Miller and his orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Oliver Wakefield, comedian; Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatization of the news.
8:30 WNAC, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Don Voorhees and his concert orch.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloists.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:30 WBZ, Helen Hayes in "The New Penny," with all-star cast; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Studio Party, with Sigmund Romberg, Deems Taylor; soloists, chorus and orchestra.
10:00 WAAB, WGN Concert Orchestra; Marion Claire and Attilo Baggiero, soloists.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, WBZA Players in "The Plough," from Springfield, Mass.
10:30 WEEI, "Great Moments in History"; network sketch.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1330kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Moments of Melody	Mexican Marimba	Messner's Orch.	Sporting Matinee
5:15	Agricultural reports	Band	Baseball school	Sporting Matinee
5:30	Singing Lady	Boston Civic Or-	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	chestra concert	"Dick Tracy" sk...	Sporting Matinee
6:00	"Supper Show"	News; Eve. Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Barrett's Orchestra	News; speaker	Sport Comment	Benay Venuta; or.
6:30	News; features	Music; speaker	Nature League	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"News Parade"	Sisters of Skillet	Russian music
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Network speaker	'Musical Moments'	Music; features	J. Farrell; orch.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	Popular vocal	Kate Smith; orch.	Golf lesson
7:45	Band concert	Strange Facts	Boake Carter, news	Alexander's Orch.
8:00	Crime Clues; network	Reisman's Orch.;	"Lavender and Old	Arthur's Company
8:15	dramatic sketch	comedy; soloists	Lace"; soloists	Gabriel Heatter
8:30	"Welcome Valley";	Wayne King and	Lawrence Tibbett;	Southland sketch
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	his orchestra	Voorhees's Orch.	Theremin solos
9:00	N.T.G. and his Girls;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Casa Loma Orch.;	Organ recital
9:15	soloists; orchestra	Gertrude Niesen.	Walter O'Keefe	Perley Stevens &
9:30	Helen Hayes in "The	Eddy Duchin's Or-	Fred Waring and	his orchestra
9:45	New Penny"	chestra; contest	his Pennsylvani-	News Service
10:00	Wendell Hall, songs	Sigmund Romberg;	ans; Col. Stoop-	WGN Concert Or-
10:15	NBC vocalists	soloists; orch.	nagle and Budd	chestra; Marion
10:30	WBZA Players in	"Great Moments in	Dramatized news	Claire, Attilio
10:45	"The Plough"	History"; sketch	Spotlight Revue	Baggiero; soloists
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; news	News Service	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Dorsey Orchestra	Sports; music	McCoy's Orchestra	his orchestra
11:30	Bill Scotti and his	NBC dance music	Morey Pearl and	Dick Gardiner and
11:45	dance orchestra	NBC organist	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, First game, World Series, Detroit Tigers-Chicago Cubs, from Detroit.
2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News" (if game is postponed because of weather).
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:30 WNAC, Opening of Hayden Planetarium, New York.
5:00 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Address, President Roosevelt, from San Diego, Calif.

Dinner and After

7:15 WAAB, "He, She and They"; concert orchestra.
7:35 WNAC, From the Governor's Office.; talk.
8:00 WBZ, "Rendezvous"; Jane Williams; Phil Duey; Men About Town; Ricci's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WAAB, "Music for Today."
8:30 WNAC, Burns and Allen; Ted Husing; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "John Charles Thomas and his Neighbors"; dramatic and musical.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, Talk by Heywood Broun, columnist, "Saying Things at Night."
9:30 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch, with Warden Lewis E. Lawes.
9:30 WNAC, "Ten Million Jobless," Gen. Hugh. S. Johnson.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Frank Crumit; soloists; players; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Committee on Religious Life in Nation's Capital; addresses, Cordell Hull, and others.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatization of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloist.

Little Hope for Tax Reduction In Boston Seen by City Auditor

Boston's tax rate is not in excess of that of other comparable American cities, City Auditor Charles J. Fox said today. While admitting the desirability of reducing Boston's heavy tax burden on property, especially in the downtown section, Mr. Fox sees no immediate reduction in taxes.

Mr. Fox said that next year probably would bring another tax increase due to the continued borrowing by the city.

Mr. Fox said that there were three means of reducing municipal taxes:

1. A reduction in the city's pay roll. Mr. Fox believes that there are at least double the number of employees needed to run the city successfully. However, the task of discharging employees is always opposed by politicians.

2. A reduction in the welfare lists. Here, however, is as great a difficulty as the one encountered in seeking a reduction of personnel. There is an emotional resistance to it on the part of a majority of the citizens. There is a feeling that even with the large numbers on relief that all who are entitled to it are not receiving aid.

3. The third method of reduction suggested by Mr. Fox is a reduction of the city's debt. This year $5.60 of the city's $37 tax rate went to meet municipal indebtedness. Mr. Fox believes that the answer to Boston's high debt lies in the pay-as-you-go policy, such as the one now under discussion in Cambridge, where a group of businessmen are endeavoring to force city officials to refrain from spending money until it has been collected. In Cambridge it is also suggested that all municipal improvements be suspended for four years in an effort to reduce the city's debt.

A slightly different picture of Boston's problem and more largely that of Massachusetts is presented by Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, an organization of nearly 300 taxpayers associations. He stated that no successful tax reduction could be accomplished until the interest of the citizens had been sufficiently aroused to force the legislators to spend less and then only what could be collected without borrowing.

Gasoline Tax Increased One Cent in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1 (AP)—Effective today the state gasoline tax in Connecticut will be increased from two to three cents a gallon.

The increase, authorized by the last general assembly, was designed to offset the loss which the State will suffer through a general reduction of the automobile registration fees.

The two-cent tax yielded $5,130,500 during the year ending June 30. Officials estimated the extra cent will mean about $2,000,000 more for the state treasury.

Safety of Aviation Extends Insurance To Private Fliers

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1 (AP)—The Connecticut General Insurance Company announces that private flying for business and pleasure has reached a point of sufficient safety to become insurable.

Figures compiled recently, the announcement says, showed the company safely could insure pilots who fly for private purposes in a safe and nonspectacular manner.

For some years accident and life insurance policies have provided coverage for regular air line passengers flying with licensed professional pilots. Policies covering persons flying their own or chartered planes are regarded here as a new departure.

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Standard	Southern Early June	3	No 2 Tins	23c
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String Beans

Standard	Cut Green	3	No 2 Tins	21c
Richmond	Cut Green or Wax	3	No 2 Tins	31c
Fi-na-st	Extra Fancy Whole Refugee	3	No 2 Tins	41c

Corn

Richmond	Golden Bantam	3	No 2 Tins	29c
Fi-na-st	Golden Bantam Maine Pack	3	No 2 Tins	33c
Fi-na-st	Whole Kernel Golden Bantam	3	No 2 Tins	39c

Tomatoes

Standard	Southern Pack	4	No 2 Tins	25c
Richmond	Red Ripe	3	No 2 Tins	29c
Richmond	Red Ripe	3	Lge Tins	43c
Fi-na-st	Fancy Solid Pack	3	No 2 Tins	33c
Fi-na-st	Fancy Solid Pack	3	Lge Tins	49c

More Values

Spinach	Finast—Fancy New Crop	3	Lge Tins	37c
Cut Beets	Fancy	3	Lge Tins	27c
Whole Beets	Finast	3	No 2 Tins	41c
Asparagus	Finast All Green	2	No 2 Tins	47c
Asparagus	Finast Tips	2	15 oz Tins	47c
Diced Carrots		3	No 2 Tins	25c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

BANANAS	MELoRIPE EXTRA FANCY	LB	5c	ORANGES	CALIFORNIA MED SIZE DOZ 27c
TOKAY GRAPES		LB	5c	APPLES	FANCY COOKING 4 LBS 15c
TOMATOES	NATIVE FANCY RIPE	2 LBS	9c	CABBAGE	SOLID HEADS 4 LBS 10c
CAULIFLOWER	NATIVE SOLID HEAD		10c	CELERY	NATIVE LGE BUNCH 10c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Automobile Protective Bodies To Fight Rackets Charges

Powerful automobile associations, resenting the linking of their names with the "unauthorized practice of law," today proposed to fight the charges brought against them by Paul A. Dever, state attorney general.

Both the Automobile Legal Association and the Boston Automobile Club, branch of the A. A. A., today disclaimed any connection with the alleged rackets, declaring that their only dealing in law was to provide legal advice to the members of their organizations who came to them for such purposes.

The Automobile Legal Association, whose membership numbers some 50,000, went one step further to explain that it does suggest reputable lawyers to whom its members may or may not go, as they wish, to be represented in court in motor cases. The member, however, can pick his own lawyer if he wants to, the lawyer's bill being paid by the Automobile Association.

Seek Only Protection

The counter-attack proposed by the large automobile groups is not, as stated by organization officials, a blast against the Attorney General or against the new law passed last year by the Legislature. Neither is it an effort to avoid the provisions of the law, it was stated. The point at issue was that these organizations had been mentioned in the same breath by the Attorney General with the organizations known to be racketeering. Hence, the large national groups resented the taint thrown upon their "good names."

The lawyers listed by the Automobile Legal Association, according to William A. Thibodeau, president, have no connection with the association. They are men whom the association knows as reputable, he said. Whether or not the large motor groups are guilty of 'unauthorized practice of the law is for the court to decide, said the Attorney General.

Will Fight to Last

"But we already have the opinion of three of Boston's most prominent legal advisers," declared Mr. Thibodeau, "stating that we do not come under the category of those organizations the Attorney General refers to as practicing law illegally."

On this opinion, the organization proposes to fight its case to the last ditch.

In court, today, the Attorney General had 61 so-called collecting agencies on the mat as preliminary to summoning the large motor groups before the bench. These agencies were charged by the Attorney General with instituting suits for collecting debts by paying lawyers to handle the suits in their own names and not in the names of the collecting agencies.

Like Others, Agencies Say

These agencies declared that they were only copying the workings of large motor organizations For instance, a collecting agency found a man who owed money on his house. Each agency has a list of its own lawyers, each lawyer receiving 50 cents every time that his name was used in bringing legal pressure to bear.

The home owner was told that unless he paid up, suit would be started. Often the home owner paid up, the lawyer taking his cut, the agency slicing off another portion. If the case went to court, the lawyer handled it entirely apart from the collecting agency, settling out of court with the parent group. The home owner is used only as an example. The alleged racket works through various other avenues.

Other Charges Made

By working indirectly through the lawyer, the collecting agency thus proposed to avoid the provisions of the law against the unauthorized practice of law.

Motor organizations are charged with working the same racket in the collection of automobile accident claims for their members and instituting suits sometimes without the permission of their members.

According to Mr. Dever, the collecting racket has been going on for years, making the guilty liable to severe punishment. Assistant Attorney General Maurice M. Goldman had direct charge of the investigations.

Members Reassured

Puzzled motorists, wondering what the effect of the Attorney General's charges would have upon their memberships in motor organizations, were somewhat quieted today by the assurance from Mr. Thibodeau that even were the court to enjoin his organization from legal practices the order would curb less than 5 per cent of the services provided to motorists.

On the other hand, some motor groups have concentrated almost entirely upon the legal aspects. These are the so-called "gyp" organizations referred to by Mr. Thibodeau as "making money at the expense of their memberships."

Clean Up Collection Racket

© Oppenheim

Paul A. Dever
Massachusetts Attorney General Acts Against Collection Racket

Maurice M. Goldman
Assistant Attorney General, in Charge of Collection Inquiry

Hearing Scheduled On New Hampshire Labor Injunction

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 1 (AP)—A hearing to make permanent the most sweeping injunction ever issued against labor in New Hampshire will be held here tomorow.

The temporary injunction was granted to prohibit the strikers of the Cocheco Textile Mill in East Rochester from congregating before the plant. On April 27 the local union of the United Textile Workers of America declared a strike existed at the plant.

Company officials maintained no strike existed, but State Commissioner of Labor John S. B. Davie ruled there was one. State and federal concillators were unsuccessful in effecting settlement.

Union officials said higher wages and better working conditions were sought.

The hearing will be held before Fred C. Cleveland, master. Originally scheduled for Dover, it was moved here because of a crowded calendar.

Textile Workers Seek to Equalize North and South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 1 — Thousands of dollars are being spent in the southern states and Maine by the United Textile Workers to organize workers and thus equalize wage and work loads between the North and South, it was revealed by Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the U. T. W. A., here today.

He was speaking before the New Hampshire State Committee investigating ways to establish stability in the textile industry.

Pledging complete co-operation of the U. T. W. A. in solving the Manchester industrial problem, Mr. Riviere pointed to the wage differential between the North and South as still the greatest obstacle to peace in the industry.

Manufacturers, however, he pointed out, have been pleading before the Government and the public on the question of processing taxes and foreign importations, quite neglecting this more important problem of wage equalization.

In addition to the wage differential in the industry itself, Mr. Riviere said that the industry as a whole paid extremely low wages, according to figures of the United States Labor Department. Then he continued:

"The United Textile Workers of America is mindful of the fact that this is the worst evil with which the industry is confronted. It is for this reason that we have been spending thousands of dollars in the southern states and the State of Maine, as well as other localities where low paid mills are located, for the purpose of developing organization among the workers so that through organization, equalization of the work load and wages could be brought out. No one can deny the fact that our campaign is meeting with some success.

"Workers have responded to the appeal of our organization and have organized, and wage campaigns are being brought forth by the workers in low-paid mills."

Concluding, Mr. Riviere said: "One of the greatest troubles with the cotton textile industry is the fact that it is overdeveloped. With 30,942,000 spindles in place, and all of the manufacturers struggling to keep them in operation, the result is cutthroat competition, and cutthroat competition is the reason why the textile workers are being so poorly paid.

"An overdeveloped industry is always in a weak position, and a surplus of goods on the market creates a condition that weakens the employers' position in the sale of the finished product. On the other hand, a shortage of goods, no matter how small it may be, has a tendency to strengthen the manufacturers' position so that he can receive a reasonable profit.

"It is not our intention to create a shortage, but it is our desire to help bring about a condition that will balance somewhere near the line of reason, so that the employer may be able to make a profit, and so that the workers may receive a wage that will be in line with present day conditions."

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"PORGY AND BESS" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents the first performance of George Gershwin's American Folk Opera. Libretto by DuBose Heyward. Lyrics by Heyward and Ira Gershwin. 70 singers, 45 orchestral musicians. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian. 8:15.

"THE ASCENDING DRAGON" (Plymouth). Cardini assisted by metropolitan cast. Mystery play. 8:30.

"JUBILEE" (Shubert). Starring Mary Boland. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. Book by Moss Hart. Albertina Rasch dancers. 8:15.

"POST ROAD" (Copley). Mystery play starring Mary Young. 8:40.

Movies

BOSTON—"Mad Love," mystery drama with Peter Lorre. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Sally Rand in person.

EXETER — "Dante's Inferno," with Spencer Tracy and Claire Trevor. 3:30, 6:15, 9:05. "The Clairvoyant," with Claude Rains. 2:14, 5:05, 7:55.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "I Live for Love," co-starring Dolores Del Rio and Everett Marshall in gay comedy romance. Fenway, 2:25, 5:03, 7:41, 10:19. Paramount, 10:30 a. m., 1:06, 3:36, 6:04, 8:42. "Charlie Chan in Shanghai," with Warner Oland. Fenway, 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount, 9, 11:38 a. m., 2:16, 4:44, 7:12, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—"Charlemagne," French satire on dictators, 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25. Newsreel: "Nature's Quick Change Artist," and Mickey Mouse cartoon. Tomorrow: "William Tell" starring Conrad Veidt, long awaited English film. Also "Wings Over Everest."

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Top Hat," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dancing to Irving Berlin's music. 10:29 a. m., 12:44, 2:59, 5:14, 7:29, 9:44. Also new issue of "March of Time."

METROPOLITAN—"Special Agent," with Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:10 a. m., 2:02, 4:44, 7:48, 10:28. Stage: Joan Marsh, Georgie Price, Jack Powell and Georgie Tapps present musical review, "Here's Hollywood." Elida Ballet, Sevitzky's orchestra.

MODERN—"Page Miss Glory," with Marion Davies, Pat O'Brien, Dick Powell, Mary Astor, Frank McHugh, Patsy Kelly and others. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. "Goose and the Gander." 9, 11:45 a. m., 5:25, 8:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Broadway Melody of 1936," spectacular musical production with Jack Benny, Eleanor Powell and Robert Taylor. Orpheum, 9:55 a. m.; both theaters: 12:15 a. m., 2:32, 4:55, 7:15, 9:40.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Loves of a Dictator," 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "She Gets Her Man," with Zasu Pitts, 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Ski Scrapes"; "Country Mouse," novel color cartoon; "Jolly Old London"; El Brendel in "Radio Scout." 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

TREMONT—"Werewolf of London," with Henry Hull and Warner Oland. "It Happened One Night," with Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—Katharine Hepburn in "Alice Adams." 1, 4:01, 7:02, 10:03. "Accent on Youth," 2:44, 5:45, 8:46.

UNIVERSITY—"The Clairvoyant," with Claude Rains. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Ida Lupino in "Smart Girl." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Other Events

COPLEY SQUARE HOTEL—Dinner in connection with opening of the hotel. Federal Dining Room, 6.

THE REVEREND TAKES HIS TEXT—Boston ERA Civic Theater. Ralf Coleman, director and originator of the drama. Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street, South End, 8.

ERA DRAMA — Amateur theater presents "Engaged." First M. E. Church, Temple Street, near Derne Street, West End, 8.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—Talk by Prof. Boyd Tucker of the International University, India on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. With orchestra. Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, 8.

AMERICAN LEGION MEETING—Norman Prince Post, Hotel Touraine 7.

Tomorrow

ROTARY CLUB OF BOSTON—Talk by Prof. Alden G. Alley of Washington on "Can We Keep Out of Another European War?" Ballroom, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION—First fall meeting, Hotel Beaconsfield, Brookline, 2:30.

OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1936—Lantern slides directly from Berlin, shown by the Berlitz School of Languages; Peter H. Haase, director of the school, will verbally illustrate the slides in German. Admission free. Berlitz School, 140 Newbury Street, 4.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Guidance in Etchings and Engravings by Miss Mazinnis, 11 a. m.

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Paper Containers Add to Problems Of Milk Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1—The paper milk bottle is the newest thorn in the side of the Connecticut milk business.

Introduced in Waterbury and the Naugatuck Valley by one dairy company which is using it only for store trade, the paper bottle has apparently proved popular with customers. The company reports its store business has increased 50 per cent, and other dealers, who have suffered a corresponding loss, have retaliated by giving away the glass bottles in which their milk is sold.

The paper bottle, of course, is free. Heretofore customers buying milk in glass bottles at stores have had to deposit 5 cents.

Dealers say they can give away glass bottles for a while, but eventually they will have to charge more for the milk.

Milk Administrator S. McLean Buckingham said yesterday that if the paper bottle is going to disrupt the industry he will require a higher price for all milk when the bottle is given away with it. He thinks a ruling of that kind would stop free bottles of all kinds.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers late this afternoon or early tonight, becoming fair and cooler late tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds shifting to west and northwest early tonight.

Maine: Cloudy, preceded by light rain, slightly colder in the southwest portion tonight; Wednesday fair, colder in the west portion.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, preceded by light rain this afternoon and possibly early tonight, slightly colder in the south portion tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly colder preceded by light rain in the east portion tonight; Wednesday fair, colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Cloudy, slightly colder; possibly preceded by light rain tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest winds this afternoon, shifting to northwest tonight. Somewhat overcast tonight and Wednesday probably preceded by occasional light rain tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	61	Minneapolis	42	62
Bermuda	76	82	New Orleans	70	82
Chicago	44	76	New York	56	64
Denver	44	72	Norfolk	54	62
Helena, Mont.	46	76	Philadelphia	54	64
Jacksonville	70	80	St. Louis	50	78
Kansas City	46	84	San Francisco	60	76
Los Angeles	62	74	Washington	52	66
Miami	78	86			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 1.
B—Maximum Sept. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:08 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Wednesday, 1:38 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:58 p. m.

Permanency of CCC Activities In Massachusetts Is Assured

President Roosevelt's proposal to make the CCC a permanent Government agency was assured at least in Massachusetts by state officials today.

Under direction of Commissioner Samuel A. York, the Department of Conservation has just completed a rough 20-year development plan to be accomplished by CCC workers on the state lands. If this plan is carried out, the department hopes to furnish all the timber which the State needs for factory work and kitchen stoves.

In August the department published a pamphlet, a forester's primer, designed to guide woodsmen in the principles of land use and forest development. The primer is designed to impress upon forest workers, from section boss to bush trimmer, the absolute necessity of developing forests by showing the why and wherefore on conservation laws—why a roadway should go around a valley, not through it, to illustrate a particular point in planning.

Forest Inventory

Today the department had another pamphlet ready for distribution. It is called a "Forest Inventory." From it foresters and woodsmen are expected to learn something of management policies for forest lands. It attempts to show workers what type of trees are best suited to the various grades of land. It shows where hard woods are most productive, where soft woods grow best. It instructs woodsmen in pruning, logging and all intimate problems which a forest caretaker must understand.

These two published pamphlets, together with the comprehensive plans for forest developments, constitute the work which CCC workers may accomplish in Massachusetts. Though not yet announced, the department has many land purchase plans in view. It would like to establish attractive base CCC camps and then transport the workers by trucks to projects in scattered state forests.

It would like to establish in the next two decades a permanent conservation policy, keeping all routine work complete and adding annually new forests for development. And at the end of that period the department would like to boast of state forests rich enough in timber to supply the state with all the wood it can use.

Work Going On

Meanwhile the administrative work of the CCC is going forward. Recently Maj. Gen. Fox Conner called a meeting of CCC camp instructor-inspectors. At this meeting all the administrative policies of the CCC were studied, reduced where possible and integrated.

A new enrollment program starting today has been called for by General Conner. Youths now 17 can enlist in the camps. The maximum age limit is still 28. However, no war veterans can enlist in this drive, according to orders from the War Department at Washington.

Under the CCC for its first two years, war veterans were placed in many of the camps. This year they are only for youth. New England has 30,000 CCC boys and 3000 CCC veterans. Most of the latter are in Vermont working on the Winooski River flood control project.

"Veterans are a problem quite apart from the real CCC program," said Kenneth Holland, New England CCC educational adviser. "The veterans in the camps are 70 per cent wards of the Government and their problem must be handled separately."

Coin Slot Machines And Pin Games Held Unlawful in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 1 (AP)—Atty.-Gen. Clyde R. Chapman said today the personal letter he sent to Ralph O. Dale, Sagadahoc County attorney, classing as illegal all pin games and other coin slot machines in which there is an element of gambling, stands as a ruling for the entire State.

Mr. Dale made the letter public last week and immediately started a drive against the machines, with authorities in other sections of the State aiding the campaign. Some, however, said they desired an official opinion from the Attorney General and one, the sheriff of Androscoggin County, suggested that Mr. Chapman have the state police make some arrests as test cases.

Mr. Chapman said the Legislature, in regular session last winter, made no changes in laws against gambling in Maine, except to permit parimutuel betting on harness races.

The fact that the Legislature imposed license fees on pin games and other "games of skill" did not protect them if they are used for gambling purposes, Mr. Chapman said.

Yale Man Finds Little to Learn From Communism

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1 (AP)—Russia's political experiment of Communism was held to be highly overrated yesterday by Dr. Yandell Hnderson, professor of applied physiology at Yale University.

Shortly upon his return here yesterday after spending the summer in Europe, Dr. Henderson said:

"There is nothing in the Russian political experiment of Communism to justify the rather morbid interest that many Americans appear to feel. Even some of those opposed to Communism seem to be afraid that 'perhaps Communism is right.' In reality there is nothing that we conceivably learn or imitate with advantage with one exception.

"That good feature is the large amount of money and effort that the Russian Government is devoting to science, education and the development of technical experts."

Conditions in northern Europe were described as backward by the Yale physiology expert who said they "are very like what they were back in the seventeenth century, 300 years ago, the time of the 30 Years War, and for much the same reason.

"Now as then, the contending parties and nations have creeds in which they believe with fierce intolerance. In the seventeenth century the creeds for which Europeans fought and persecuted each other were religious. Now they are largely political. But the results are much the same."

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Farm 'Scarcity Economics' Defended and Attacked As Means of Better Standards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Is curtailed production and a system of "scarcity economics" here to stay? demand critics of the New Deal, who have just listened to President Roosevelt extol the AAA on his western trip.

"No!" says Dr. Harold G. Moulton, head of the Brookings Institution, whose latest book declares that curtailed production goes to the heart of most of the country's present economic ills, and deplores the fact that scarcity economics has now jumped from industry to agriculture.

"Yes!" says Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who has just justified the farmers' production control program at an AAA meeting here as a necessity, arising out of similar control established long since by big business.

Prices Kept Up

As to big business, the third contestant in a three-party dispute, no comment on the fundamental matter has yet been heard, but figures offered both by Dr. Moulton and Mr. O'Neal in their rival briefs indicate pretty clearly that the charge of limiting production on a vast scale so as to keep up prices is a valid one.

Dr. Moulton has stated the thesis for the whole argument. A nation's standard of living rises, he points out, as its material output advances, but instead of operating America's big factories at full time they are kept running at limited production so as to keep up prices.

If manufacturers would cut prices, the benefit of mass production would be distributed to the public, their own buying power would swell, and vast potentialities of improved living standards would be obtained. It is just as fallacious, he holds, for farmers to reduce production as for factories to do so.

Different Competition

"Yes," says Mr. O'Neal, who testified at the recent corn-hog hearing here, "but it is physically impossible to avoid national disastrous effects such as resulted in the depression under an economic system which provides industry with the opportunity for establishing managed prices while agriculture has to be satisfied with the prices resulting from a policy of open competition."

In other words, industry has been indulging in "scarcity economics" and so farmers feel justified in trying the game themselves.

Dr. Moulton, whose views are expressed in his recent book, "Income and Economic Progress," says that even in the boom year of 1929, American factories worked only 80 per cent of capacity, while for the past five years the average has been 60 per cent.

Prices Dropped 63 Per Cent

Mr. O'Neal makes the same charge.

"Under the AAA and its adjustment programs, agriculture is doing exactly what industry has done for itself," he declared.

"For example, from 1929 to the spring of 1933, farm prices dropped 63 per cent because farm production was reduced only 6 per cent.

"During the same period, however, production in farm implement factories dropped 80 per cent and the price of farm implements declined only 6 per cent.

"Iron and steel production during the same period dropped 83 per cent, with reduction in prices of only 20 per cent.

"Similar situations prevailed in other managed price industries."

Farmers finally tired of their "give-away" prices, he added, and adopted the system of crop control.

Similarity in Data

There is a surprising similarity in statistical data, if not opinion, between Dr. Moulton and Mr. O'Neal. The farmer has been plowing under corn and cotton, and killing pigs, they both indicated, but industry has been restricting production by holding up prices for years.

Between 1922 and 1929, for example, Dr. Moulton estimates that efficiency, as measured by the growth of production per gainfully employed person for business as a whole increased 18 per cent, while in manufacturing industries productivity per wage earner jumped more than 25 per cent.

Consumer Not Benefited

But was this productivity passed on to the consumer? Not at all! Says Dr. Moulton:

Wholesale prices in general declined but slightly between 1922 and 1929. The index number of wholesale prices covering all commodities showed a decline from 96.7 to 95.3—which represents an annual reduction of negligible importance. . . .

"In manufacturing there was a decline in the trend of prices between 1922 and 1929 amounting to about 5 per cent. Incidentally the prices of raw materials remained practically stationary."

The policy of holding up prices prevailed, says Dr. Moulton, "over broad and basically important sections of American industry." The result was to diminish the potential volume of sales.

In other words, the system of "scarcity economics" prevailed, and for better or worse (Dr. Moulton thinks very much for worse) the farmer has now adopted the same procedure, in self-defense.

Lehman Offers Five-Point Plan To Fight Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

understand the situation and meet the challenge of lawlessness with courage and determination. We can obtain success only if the people themselves are aroused and co-operate with the forces of government. With your help and the help of the public, I intend to continue to wage war against crime and the criminal on as wide a front as possible."

Attitude of Criminal

The Governor stressed that one reason for the prevalence of crime and the immunity with which it is committed is had in the belief of the professional criminal that his chances of being punished were relatively small and that crime today was "a reasonably safe business."

"The bench and bar should provide a higher standard of ethics on the part of lawyers," he said. "It will make indispensable a complete severance of relations between politicians and law enforcement officials. . . .

"I believe that one of our principal troubles of the past has been that we have considered the problem of the criminal as a correlated whole from the time he is a potential delinquent to the time he is returned from prison to society.

Have Thought Loosely

"We have thought in terms of police alone, of prisons alone, of laws, of courts or of parole, and have directed our attention to the improvement of each of these separately and without any attempt to co-ordinate or correlate their very definite interdependent activities. How closely they are correlated and how much each one depends upon the effectiveness of the others is becoming more apparent to me every day."

The Governor said that when the conference ended, he would enlist a small group of inspired men and women who would co-operate with him in a study of the suggestions and recommendations which will come out of the meeting and who will aid him in formulating "a substantial and comprehensive program involving all phases of our fight against crime."

Public Must Be Aroused

"Public opinion must be active enough to drive out the 'shyster' lawyer, corrupt politician, and venal and inefficient public official," he declared. "Only if we join intelligent, militant public opinion with improved administrative machinery of the various agencies and with up-to-date legal provisions can we be certain that we are going to make real progress."

Other speakers were Prof. Raymond Moley, editor; Edward P. Mulrooney, chairman of the New York State Liquor Authority and one-time New York City police commissioner, and Austin H. MacCormack, New York State commissioner of correction.

Professor Moley held that improvement in the administration of criminal law could be had through making district attorneys appointive rather than elective.

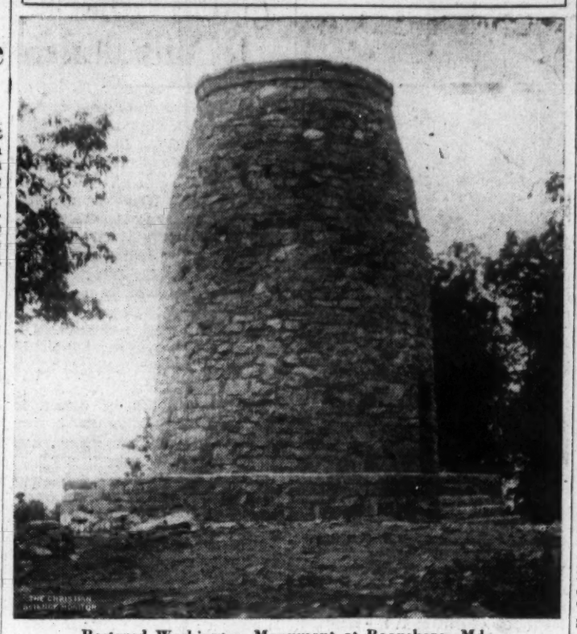
Stronger Perjury Penalty

Mr. Mulrooney favored universal fingerprinting and changes in the criminal code, among which was one that penalties for perjury be made stronger, and Mr. MacCormack was for an approach to the crime problem on a broad social and economic basis.

"There is nothing fundamentally new in crime in the last 1000 years," he declared. "The only newness is in the methods employed. It is utter hypocrisy for us to discuss the criminal unless we mean all criminals of every level of society—banker and bank robber, professional man and pickpocket, rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief. One of the reasons we have not gone further in our attack on crime is that we discuss it with all the arrogance of respectability."

The conference will last through Thursday.

Memorial To First President



Restored Washington Monument at Boonsboro, Md.

Maryland Town Honors Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—The stone monument erected to the memory of George Washington by citizens of Boonsboro, Md., near here, in 1827, has been completely restored by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The monument is in a state park which tops South Mountain and is reached by a winding foot-trail.

The original structure, said to be the first monument ever completed to the memory of Washington, was copied in every detail. The top is reached by a spiral stairway of stone. A marble tablet, a reproduction of the original one placed in the monument when it was dedicated on July 4, 1827, is in the side of the structure.

Views of the Cumberland and Shenandoah Valleys, the mountains of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, Harper's Ferry and Antietam battlefield are had from the monument.

Republican Asks Lehman To Probe Illegal Voting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 1—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's conferees on Crime, the Criminal and Society, were urged to take cognizance "of the subject of illegal voting and political contacts with racketeers by Democratic organizations in the larger cities" by Melvin C. Eaton, Republican state chairman, at a meeting of Ulster County Republicans here today.

Mr. Eaton's emphasis of vote frauds was all on the Democratic side of the fence, with particular reference to the O'Connell machine which controls Albany County, site of the state Capitol, and to New York County, where he charged, "Tammany Hall is the political dog-house of the Roosevelt-Farley Administration."

While an investigation of organized crime and racketeering was now going forward in New York County by order of the Governor, he continued, "there was as much, if not more, reason to investigate crime and racketeering in Albany County, where, he charged, some 15,000 illegal votes are cast each year by the O'Connell machine.

This, he declared, was the sinister explanation of figures which show that the vote there in 1932 represented 61 per cent of the population, as against 34 per cent in New York City, where "floaters" have notorious place in the Tammany scheme of things at election time, and 33 per cent throughout the country.

Quaker Clubs Help 25,000 British Idle By Clubs and Crafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CUMBERLAND, Eng. — Typical of efforts which are being made in various parts of Britain to provide fresh hope and interest for the jobless, the Cumberland Friends' Unemployment Committee describes in its report for 1934-5 how it has expended nearly £2200 on its club and occupational work in the industrial part of the country.

It records the opening of several new clubs, the appointment of two new helpers, and the addition of hand-weaving and wood-carving to the crafts that are being taught in its centers.

Nearly 25,000 jobless are linked to the committee's clubs, which are scattered over a coast belt 25 miles long.

At Glasson, Maryport, there is a co-operative pig-keeping scheme. Fourteen men have built for themselves a Danish pighouse of brick, accommodating 30 pigs.

In co-operation with the Workers' Educational Association the clubs have had terminal courses, mainly in social and international subjects. At most of the centers there are miscellaneous lectures, broadcasting discussion groups, or musical activities.

President Strives To Lead Factions Into Party Union

(Continued from Page 1)

bile was supplemented by a long motor tour through important parts of the far spreading city and visits to typical New Deal projects.

Disunited Liberalism

The Coliseum address, however, struck upon the fundamental problem of disunited liberalism which has plagued every liberal leader and is now making a major threat to the New Deal.

"Because they see far beyond the end of their noses," as the President kindly put it, "they (Liberals) are very apt to want to reach that goal by different roads. They must find a common ground and a common road, each making some concession as to form and method in order that all may obtain the substance of what all desire."

This then became in the President's eyes the problem of his party hereabouts. He set himself to the task after his speech and motor expedition by a protracted series of interviews with party leaders from one economic extreme to the other. This occupied most of his ride to San Diego in the afternoon.

The President had no opportunity to talk directly with one important element—the self-help co-operatives. But he paid them ample tribute in his speech when he said: "The faith of a liberal is profound belief not only in the capacities of individual men and women, but in the effectiveness of people helping one another. California has many splendid examples of the usefulness of human co-operation."

Greeted by Crowds

Enormous crowds turned out to greet the President, who has not been hereabouts since his 1932 campaign. Early plans to motor upward of 135 miles to San Diego were canceled at the last moment, partly because of the President's exciting adventures in the Nevada mountains yesterday. But the change did not preclude many direct greetings to people gathered at railroad stations along the way, in the usual electioneering fashion, and it permitted many more consultations with the huge group of "people who must be seen" who swarmed around the train directly after its arrival here.

The EPIC movement, however, was in on the ground floor. State Senator Culbert L. Olson, who is, however, said not to be on closest terms with Upton Sinclair, met the group at Boulder City and accompanied it down to Los Angeles. He is the Democratic state chairman of the EPIC movement, and may be described as leader of an amorphous liberal mass affiliated with the Democratic Party.

It was an uproarious southern California greeting here, despite a seasonal fog. The President's path was carefully guarded, and the secret service had taken elaborate advance precautions.

But the liberal enthusiasm of the area were manifest, and the natural courtesy and hospitality of those who disagree with Mr. Roosevelt politically were in evidence.

Government Loses Point in AAA Suit

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1 (AP)—Judge Robert C. Baltzell of the Southern Indiana District Court refused yesterday to set aside a temporary order restraining collection of approximately $3,000,000 in Agricultural Adjustment Administration processing taxes from 75 Indiana firms.

The ruling was made on a motion by government attorneys for dismissal of the temporary order. The judge said he would make a final decision after consideration of the evidence presented by both sides. The temporary restraining order was granted prior to congressional amendment of the AAA but the firms involved filed amended complaints.

Injunctions Upheld

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 1 (AP)—Federal Judge Luther B. Way, late yesterday dismissed a motion by the United States to dissolve 24 temporary injunctions he had granted 24 manufacturers, restraining Collector of Internal Revenue N. B. Early from collecting processing taxes under the agricultural adjustment administration.

His ruling from the bench came as a surprise for he had indicated he would ask for written briefs from attorneys from both sides of the case.

President Defends Liberalism

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 1 (AP)—The text of the address made by President Roosevelt at the Memorial Coliseum here today follows:

It is a pleasure indeed to come back to California. To the liberal spirit of this state our national program owes a great debt. No state has a finer record in the great task of putting the strong arm of government behind the less fortunate members of the individual citizenry. No state has been more earnest in its desire to expand the ideal of social justice.

Just so long as the least among us remains hungry or uncared for or unable to find useful work, just so long must it be the task of all government, local, state and federal, to seek reasonable but progressive means to assist the unfortunate. The faith of a liberal is profound belief not only in the capacities of individual men and women, but in the effectiveness of people helping one another. California has many splendid examples of the usefulness of human co-operation.

Evidences of Courage

As you know, I have not come here today to speak to you formally or even to speak to you about the problems of your National Government. I can tell you truthfully, however, that in crossing the continent, I have been heartened, more than anything else, by the look on people's faces. In these past years I have sought to understand the trials and the great difficulties under which such a large number of our people labor. I have tried to visualize the insecurities that have beset the lives of millions of our families.

It is true, as shown not by the figures alone, but by the spirit of the great mass of Americans in every part of the country, that we have come through stormy seas into fair weather. Patience is receiving its reward. Faith is being justified. Hope is being fulfilled.

It is true that we who are entrusted with the responsibilities of government have labored toward this end, but the greatest factor in the improvement has been the courage of the American people themselves. Without your help, our labors would have availed far less.

Means of Security

We have taken many steps to protect the family and the individual against many of the natural vicissitudes of life. We have moved forward to give greater security to the unemployed and to the aged. We have sought sound means to our end.

Years ago, President Wilson told me a story. He said that the greatest problem that the head of a progressive democracy had to face was not the criticism of reactionaries nor the attacks of those who would set up another form of government, but rather to reconcile and unite progressive Liberals themselves.

The overwhelming majority of Liberals all seek the same end, the same ultimate objectives. But because they see far beyond the end of their own noses, they are very apt to want to reach that goal by different roads. People who do not want to move forward in the improvement of civilization are content to stand in one spot and these people find it easy to remain united in demanding inaction.

Liberals, therefore, in order to make their efforts successful, must find common ground and a common road, each making some concession as to form and method in order that all may obtain the substance of what all desire.

Tribute to Will Rogers

This great gathering is an inspiration which I shall carry with me. It brings vividly to my mind the splendid pageant in this Coliseum which I saw in 1932. I have but one thought of regret today. On that occasion I was introduced by a very old friend of mine, a friend of every man, woman and child in the United States, a kindly philosopher—one who would be with us today but for his untimely death in Alaska.

Will Rogers' kindly humor saw facts and laughed at fantasy.

With him, most of us accept the prosaic fact that the way to make progress is to build on what we have, to take from the lessons of yesterday a little more wisdom and courage to the tasks of today.

Building for Future

Democracy is not a static thing. It is an everlasting march. When our children grow up, they will still have problems to overcome. It is for us, however, manfully to set ourselves to the task of preparation for them so that to some degree the difficulties they must overcome may weigh upon them less heavily.

I am confident that the people of the nation, having put their shoulder to the wheel, will build a better future for the children of the days to come.

Call Made to Protest Radiocast of Hymns On Trade Programs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—A call upon his parishioners to protest energetically against a proposal by a nationally-known food distributing company to advertise its products through a radio program making a feature of the singing of hymns has been issued by the Rev. Dr. Raymond L. Forman, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church here. Dr. Forman in his sermon yesterday characterized such a radio program as "a form of blasphemy" and charged that "the worst form of exploitation of the religious life of people is perpetrated by commercial interests."

"In this case hymns are being used," he said. "Many hymns are the outpourings of the deepest sorrow and of joy. All these are taken and exploited to sell food stuffs. If you are a real Christian, you will register your immediate protest.

"These food distributors are trying to excite a certain emotional reaction for the purpose of selling a brand. I wish to say that any religious program, whether it be a reproduction of a church service or a prayer meeting, sponsored by a commercial concern, is a desecration of that which is holy—a sacrilege and blasphemy."

Dr. Forman held that any program of religious service for the radio sponsored by a church was worth while.

Bank Protective Head Reports 50 P. C. Cut In Robberies in 1935

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 — Crime prosecution by federal and state governments has been responsible for a notable reduction in bank robberies during the fiscal year ending Aug. 31 last, according to G. Edward Baum, manager of the protection department of the American Bankers' Association, in a report made public today.

Mr. Baum said criminal attacks upon banks were reduced by 50 per cent in the last three years. He placed the number of bank robberies during the year under review at 326, as compared with 422 last year.

Attacks on banks in 1935 were catalogued as burglaries, 53; daylight holdups, 258; sneak thefts, 15.

"The experience of banking with the criminal element this year is the best since 1926," he said.

How Attack Was Made

"Since 1932, the rural attacks of scores of bank bandits of the 'criminal type' were cut short through the relentless and courageous work of local, county and state police authorities, federal officers and American Bankers' Association detective agents," he continued.

"Another factor was a more intense application of preventative measures within the banks and a wider use of modern protective equipment, which provides a strong deterrent to bank robberies, as reflected in sharp reductions in losses reported by surety companies and the fact that 64 bank burglaries and holdups were frustrated during the past year.

Up to Banks Themselves

"The continued improvement in the bank crime situation again proves that the place to stop loss from criminal attack is within the bank, where crime prevention should be paramount.

"In recent years, police power designed to speed the apprehension and punishment of bank robbers has been extended to the Federal Government, and state-wide police forces have been organized in Arkansas, Oregon, Illinois and Indiana in addition to the 10 eastern states which have enjoyed this modern semimilitary form of police protection for many years.

"But even a perfect police system will be handicapped so long as banks remain exposed to the robbery hazards, denying to police the sounding of alarms to assure prompt response and give them a better chance for quick pursuit and arrest."

Loot Is Cut Down

Mr. Baum placed the amount burglars and bandits got from banks during the year at $1,414,783, as compared with $1,992,000 the previous year.

"Practically all this loss was indemnified by insurance," he added, "but the material loss of money and securities was overshadowed by the killing of two bank employees, one bystander and nine arresting officers."

Bank robberies also cost the lives of 20 criminals during the year and caused physical injury to 17 bank employees, 15 bystanders, 12 arresting officers and 15 bandits, a total of 91 casualties, as compared with 221 a year ago, according to his report.

Strayed: The Only Mule In Downtown Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 1 (AP)—Police, seeking a missing mule named Jimmy, have this description:

He weighs 800 pounds and is the only mule in downtown Cleveland.

He worked 15 years in a mine and still has good eyesight.

He can understand a little Polish and likes green grass.

Moving Day Finds Rents Up With Houses in Good Demand

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—It was "moving day" across the nation today.

From Portland, Me., to Seattle, Wash., came reports of a bigger demand for houses and apartments, higher rentals, return of the one-year lease—almost forgotten since rental values went into a nose dive five years ago—and a gradual return to the better type accommodations.

For Chicago it was the quietest "moving day" in its history. Renting agents reported no sharp rent boosts in Chicago or suburbs, although there was a general increase on the small, lower priced apartments.

Denver real estate firms reported a shortage of houses, but rents have not been increased abruptly.

A bigger demand for houses and apartments was felt in Portland, Maine, this year, with the trend toward single houses at no change in rent.

In Seattle, Wash., only 2.5 per cent of the residences were unoccupied. Rents were being increased to new tenants from 2 to 10 per cent.

Return of the one-year lease in Kansas City cheered landlords. This, it was said, would solve the apartment owners' problem of summer vacancies.

Moving van companies at Atlanta, Ga., reported 1935 was the best year since 1927. The Atlanta Gas & Light Company said more meters were moved prior to Sept. 1, which is moving day in the State, than in the last 10 years.

Dallas agents reported more moving than a year ago. A survey taken Sept. 20 showed 90 per cent of the apartments and houses occupied.

Rental trends were advancing in Salt Lake City. Vacancies this year were estimated at 4.7 per cent as compared with 5.7 per cent in 1934.

In Boston only 8.7 per cent of rentable quarters were vacant in September as shown in a survey of 24,684 units by the Apartment House Owners' Association.

In New York, real estate men estimated that 45,000 families will move to new homes. This is between 15 and 20 per cent more than last year. The demand for small apartments is heavy, with rents about 5 per cent up, agents report. For large apartments, the rentals are the same as last year.

Alaska Ready for Winter, Ice Harvest Under Way

POINT BARROW, Alaska, Oct. 1 (AP)—Natives of Point Barrow were preparing for the long Arctic winter today by cutting and storing ice from the tundra lakes.

Refrigeration, however, was far from their thoughts as they went about the ice harvest. Instead they were thinking of a good water supply for there are no wells, springs or other sources of good water except that obtained from melted ice. While the elders worked, sawing out blocks of ice 10 inches thick, the native children skimmed over the ice on skates ingeniously made of old saws, files or bits of discarded sled runners.

Diva Starts Screen Career

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 1 (AP)—Admitting a girlish thrill over her new screen career, Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink started work yesterday as a contract player with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios.

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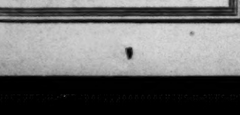
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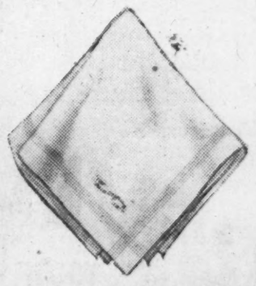
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Compulsory Labor in Reich Begins Nationwide Effort To Train German Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany today introduces compulsory labor service for its male youth.

The so-called "1915 Jahrgang," that is, German boys who have passed their 20th year, today enter upon their new life. Since the war years meant a comparatively low birth rate, it has also been permitted that youth between 17 and 25 years of age may also volunteer for service just now, if they so desire.

Those youths now called to do labor service will come in two groups of about 200,000 each, the one serving from October, 1935, to April, 1936, and the other from April to October, 1936. As far as possible it has been arranged that those whose best opportunities for work are in summer, such as farmers' sons or waiters, etc., will take the first six months' training. Then next fall both groups will be summoned to do their 12 months' military service.

Not Compulsory for Girls

Voluntary labor service for girls has also existed for some time past, but it is not proposed to make it compulsory owing to the dearth of properly trained leaders. This will, according to the authorities here, necessitate postponement for at least one, if not two years.

The Labor Service Corps carries out a number of important works for general improvement, all of which are outside the scope of ordinary business undertaking and would therefore be left undone but for this organization's enterprise and resources. It has particularly concerned itself with such work as the cultivation of waste moorlands, river regulation, forest improvements and the like. During the coming years it will also seek to make its special contribution toward making Germany independent of certain imports, such as turpentine and rosin. These now come principally from the United States, and it is hoped to reduce this loss of foreign exchange by falling back upon the resources of Germany's pine forests. The resin from these 200,000 hectares will be systematically collected so that by the end of eight years, the whole area will have been covered.

Plenty to Do

Some idea of the scope for development of the work of the Labor Service Corps may be gathered from the fact that there still remain 800,000 hectares of waste land to be cultivated in addition to 200,000 of woodlands which need attention, 200,000 of barren areas and 1,000,000 hectares of poor plowland which can be improved.

In all parts of the Reich, from Königsberg to Cologne and from Flensburg to Füssen there is work to be done, all of which can only help to improve the soil, prevent floods and make possible new cultivated land upon which new settlements can be established.

Much of this work is of a technical kind, so that it is necessary to have specially trained leaders to control the inexperienced youth who come fresh to the Labor Service Corps. These leaders have all passed through the "Reichsschule für Arbeitstechnik" and are fully qualified in the tasks which they perform.

Not only the state or the province or the big landowner may secure the services of the Labor Service Corps. A number of persons all in the same part of the country may combine together and form themselves into a public organization for the time being and obtain the necessary help, provided they can guarantee 10,000 days' work—that is, 10,000 shifts of six hours each.

State Is Paymaster

The Labor Service Corps is a state concern and paid for by the state. It has been calculated that each youth costs 2.10 marks ($0.84 at $1=2.50 marks) per day. Of this, 25 pfennig are given out in pocket money (paid out every 10 days) and 82 pf. are for general upkeep.

One thing is emphasized by the leaders of this movement—that the Labor Service Corps is not a building firm but an institution for training German youth in the virtues of National Socialism. The training, not the job done, is the fundamental concern of its leaders. Hitler declared at the Party Congress of 1933, so that through this "training school of the nation" every German youth would have to pass in the future, that by its aid all class distinctions would be gradually eliminated, the desire in certain quarters to underestimate manual labor be repudiated, and from it, the future leaders of the nation would be drawn. From now on, any youth who wishes to take a university course or has hopes of any position in National Socialist Germany must have passed through its ranks.

The Labor Service Corps, Herr Konstantin Hierl, head of the organization, recently declared was the best means of embodying the National Socialist desire for a community of the people and for overcoming social distinctions.

"Soldiers of Labor"

"Labor service bears the imprint of 'soldiers of labor.' To be soldiers means to us taking up a task wholeheartedly, serving it faithfully to the point of self-sacrifice, not for money, but for honor—to be hard with one's self and with others, when duty demands. In a word, the term 'soldier' is associated in our minds with a sense of honor, of devotion, of duty and of discipline and comradeship. The highest and most characteristic task of the labor service is to develop in the whole nation a conception of work based upon National Socialist ideas."

People who do not understand the inner meaning of the Labor Service idea, Herr Hierl also added, regard it as a hidden form of military service. "But labor service and military service are two quite different things. The army exists to protect Germany territory from an attack from without; Labor Service as applied by National Socialism is a guarantee that our people will never be torn asunder by class differences."

The chain of state education would in future have three links, according to Herr Hierl—school education, labor service and military service, all of which are now compulsory. Every German would have to pass through these three schools and the product would be a generation trained in the ideas of National Socialism, upon whose shoulders the future of the nation could rest securely.

Armed With Shovels

Upper: By a Staff Artist. Lower: Courtesy of German Tourist Office

National Socialism Mobilizes Reich's Youth

Map Shows Labor Service Corps Reclamation Work in Hand or Planned, Located as Follows—(1) Coastal Reclamation in Schleswig-Holstein; (2) Emsland; (3) Lüneburger Heide; (4) Rhine-Havelluch; (5) Pomerania; (6) East Prussian Marshes; (7) Spreewald; (8) Sprottebruch; (9) Regulation in Hesse; (10) Rhone; (11) Marshes in Hesse; (12) Chiemgau. Lower—A Labor Service Corps Man on Duty

Little Entente Queries Britain On 'Status Quo'

(Continued from Page 1)

turn asking the French what action they would be prepared to take in the Mediterranean.

Diplomatic Bargaining

The opportunity is thus being seized for diplomatic bargaining. In return for support of the eventual British demand for sanctions if necessary against Italy it is considered indispensable tactics to try to induce Britain to enter into every possible engagement. Sir Samuel Hoare's letter to France has by no means closed but it rather has opened this period of continental bidding.

Further assurances are held to be all the more necessary since the British, while opposed to violent changes, are by no means bound to the "status quo." On the contrary they advocate peaceful revision of treaties which is held to be perilous by the Little Entente.

Comb Out Difficulties

Every conceivable danger which may arise out of the application of sanctions should be foreseen, it is argued, and precautions taken. On Britain would fall almost the whole burden of sanctions, it is said in official circles, but other nations, though participating little more than nominally, would be deeply involved. To secure themselves against the consequences of a general conflagration, European countries are endeavouring to satisfy themselves about the ultimate British intentions before they take the fateful step. Even the defeat of Italy and the downfall of Fascism, would, it is considered in these circles, have enormous repercussions throughout Europe especially for those nations along the Danube.

Central Europe Uneasy

While rumors of a Polish-German-Hungarian air pact are denied there is an uneasy feeling in Central Europe that these three countries are getting too close together. Britain is expected to apply its influence to check such a coalition. As for Roumania's plan to conclude a pact with Russia on the lines of the Russo-Czech treaty, that has encountered opposition of some high Roumanian authorities who object to the possibility of Roumania becoming the territory of transit for Russian troops. It is even acknowledged that Germanophile elements in Roumania have become extremely powerful.

Such are some of the diplomatic complications which are entangling the private exchange of views as to the possibility of the eventful application of sanctions in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute in accordance with the Covenant.

Austro-German Accord Negotiations Under Way; Von Starhemberg Opposes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Oct. 1—Negotiations are understood to be going on here for Austro-German rapprochement.

The proposals put forward by Reich Ambassador Franz von Papen include recognition by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler of Austria's independence, cessation of German propaganda in Austria and abolition of Germany's 1000-mark visa tax on German tourists entering Austria. In return the Austrian Government is asked to admit Austrian National Socialists into the "Fatherland Front" and to include some National Socialists in the Cabinet.

Pro-Italians Opposed

While some such arrangement would undoubtedly find favor with a majority of the Austrian people, it is strongly opposed by the Vice-Chancellor, Prince Ernst Rüddiger von Starhemberg and the pro-Italian section of the Government. Whether the remainder of the Cabinet is powerful enough to override its opponents is considered doubtful.

Meanwhile, however, the question whether Austria can stay in its present situation of a virtual Italian protectorate contrary to the wishes of the majority of the population has been brought into the foreground by the British reply to the French inquiry whether Britain holds the League Covenant equally sacred in Europe as in Africa.

Didn't Go Far

Sir Samuel Hoare's answer is interpreted here as definite refusal to give an unequivocal guarantee such as Italy gave last year to preserve the "status quo" in Austria against internal revolt aiming at joining Germany.

The effect of Britain's attitude is to strengthen the demand for a new orientation of Austrian policy. Among the voices speaking the loudest in this connection are those of ex-army officers who have never liked the present dependence on Italy.

Naturally German diplomacy is losing no time in exploiting the existing diplomatic situation to its own advantage. Hence Herr von Papen's proposals.

Symptomatic

Another significant item of information is the report that the Austrian Government has given an order to the troops in Carinthia and Styria that they must withdraw if there should be a clash between Italian and Yugoslav troops on Austrian soil. While foreign observers do not think the League resistance to Italy's Ethiopian adventure will result in armed conflict in Europe this is symptomatic of the alarm raised here by recent events at Geneva and in the Mediterranean.

Another sign pointing in the same direction is the order given by the Austrian Government to erect fortifications at Graz, where there is an important bridgehead.

Youth of Hungary Learn Flying 'Sport'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—An airplane which circles persistently over the fields at Mátyásfold, Budapest airport, has become almost a feature of Hungary's capital.

The plane belongs to the new Buadapest Sports Club, which has founded the first pilots' school of Hungary under the supervision of the Air Ministry.

According to the Treaty of Trianon, an air force, as such, was denied to Hungary and every plane is carefully controlled. But the youth of Budapest have argued unsuccessfully that flying really has a sporting as well as a military side, and 27 of them—city clerks chiefly—have set affairs going according to their own ideas.

Manitoba Touring Shows Sharp Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The tourist industry in Manitoba experienced a boom this year, bringing a welcome addition to the normal business of the province.

Records kept by the tourist and convention bureau at the Parliament building show that 15,600 American automobiles entered the province at the 15 ports of entry during the summer, and 1600 cars came in from eastern Canada. This total of nearly 20,000 cars represents an increase of nearly 5000 cars over last year, and an increase of about 18,000 visitors.

The northland scenery along Manitoba's highways proved to be of great interest to the visitors from the far south, who enjoyed also the cool nights—a feature of Manitoba's climate.

League on Way to Sanctions

The League of Nations has not yet called down sanctions against Italy—or Ethiopia—in the East African dispute, but it has started the machinery which may lead to sanctions.

Last Thursday, Sept. 26, the Council voted to proceed under Article XV as the Committee of Thirteen (excluding Italy, of course), to draw up a report "containing a statement of the facts of the dispute" together with recommendations "which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto."

The Council has passed Article XII, which established a three months' limit for pacific negotiations during which neither party to the dispute may go to war without being considered to be making war against all members of the League.

Under Article XVI, "should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles XII, XIII and XV, it shall "ipso facto" be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League"—and shall be immediately subject to such penalties—military, economic, financial, commercial or as to personal intercourse—as may be decided as proper "sanctions" against the recalcitrant member.

Sanctions are threatened against whichever power is found to be the aggressor in East Africa, but the aggressor has not been formally named and until there is an actual beginning of hostilities it is not seen how sanctions can be applied to halt the war preparations.

Japanese Push Economic Hold In North China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—What does Japan want in North China?

This question naturally arises after the recent period of alarms and flurries, when the Japanese Army, with repeated threats of strong action in the event of non-compliance, extorted from China the satisfaction of demands which the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs could scarcely have put forward.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that Japan in North China has pursued two sets of objectives, one political and one economic. The political objectives are already pretty well realized. Objectionable Chinese governors, generals and soldiers have been driven out; the last remains of the influence of Chang Hsueh-liang, former ruler of Manchuria, have been eliminated; the authority of the Nanking Government has been destroyed over an area inhabited by some 90,000,000 people.

A Chinese politician who has always been noted for his Japanese sympathies, Wang Ko-min, has been installed as ruler of the Province of Hopei, which contains Peiping and Tientsin; a change of administration has been forced in the Province of Chahar; and the war lords of Shansi and Shantung, Yen Hsi-shan and Han Fu-chun, have seen the handwriting on the wall and are not likely to brave the formidable dissatisfaction of Japan's Kwantung Army.

Indirect Exploitation

Direct Japanese military occupation and administration of North China does not seem to be in prospect, at least in the immediate future. Manchoukuo, where the population is less than half that of North China, has already proved a fruitful source of expense and difficulty. It is both more convenient and more economical to dominate North China indirectly through subservient Chinese officials, whose "insincerity," should they falter in carrying out Japan's desires, could always be quickly brought to book by the methods which were used in the early summer.

Political domination is obviously only a prelude to the economic development of the four provinces of North China — Hopei, Shantung, Shansi and Chahar. Tokyo is buzzing with rumors of large schemes in this field, ranging from the extension of cotton plantations in Shantung to the building of new railroad lines which will be both strategically and commercially important.

Three railroad lines which have been specifically mentioned as projects to be taken in hand in the near future are one between Tatung, in Shansi, and Chinhuangtao, via Tungchow; another between Shihchiochuang and Tsaochow, in Shantung; and a third across Jehol.

The last of these lines is of considerable significance from the standpoint of military strategy and Inner Mongolian trade; the first is expected to make possible the development of huge reserves of coal in the neighborhood of Tatung.

Railroad Control

At the present time discussions are proceeding as to whether the development of North China should proceed under the exclusive direction of the South Manchuria Railroad, which controls many industrial enterprises in Manchoukuo, or whether a huge mixed company, with representatives of the Mitsui and Mitsubishi, the largest Japanese combinations of capital, the Oriental Development Company and other interests, should be formed. Yoshiaki Hatta, vice-president of the South Manchuria Railroad, is believed to be discussing this and other questions with Gen. Jiro Minami, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army.

It is far easier to change the political face of North China than it is to realize large-scale schemes of industrial and commercial development. It is still uncertain how many of the reports which are appearing almost daily in the Japanese press about economic plans for North China will actually be put into execution.

But that something in the nature of an economic bloc between Japan, Manchoukuo and North China is under consideration seems indisputable.

It is being realized that some, at least, of Manchoukuo's natural riches are debatable, that the policing of the country is an expensive and protracted process, that Manchoukuan industrial products have an awkward way of competing with goods made in Japan itself, and that Manchoukuo is not adapted to the growing of Japan's most desired raw material, cotton, or to extensive colonization by Japanese.

Now the theory is gaining ground that the economic annexation of North China, often characterized as the formation of a Japan-Manchoukuo-North China economic bloc, will remove the difficulties which have arisen in Manchoukuo.

Jew's-Harp Business Vibrates in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

THERE is a boom in "Jew's-harps." Good news for Birmingham, which claims to be just about the only place in the world where these musical instruments of childhood days are still made. For some time past there has been a dearth of skilled tongue-setters whose training is a matter of years. The tongue is the thin metal strip which is vibrated to produce the sound. One firm is turning out 100,000 harps a week, a large number of which go to the United States.

Ethiopian Army Totals 3,250,000 On Two Fronts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 1—Order for general mobilization of the entire Empire which has now been prepared finds already three Ethiopian armies on the northern front totaling over 3,000,000 fighters and two in the south with another 250,000.

In the north Ras Seyum occupies the eastern sector near Adowa. Ras Kassa is now moving a large army from Gondar to the central section and his headquarters will be at Likit.

General Ayelo is reported to have sent recently a large contingent of his men over to the Italian forces as volunteers wishing to fight against Ethiopia. When armed they returned and are now holding a vital section of the Abyssinian lines.

Of the two armies on the southern front the one on the west is commanded by the Emperor's son-in-law, Ras Desta, and the other by the famous retired Turkish general, Wehib Pasha. The Crown Prince commands a large reserve army in the north central part of the country. Ten thousand of the best trained and best armed troops are still in the capital.

Mooney Defenders Claim 'Victories'

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30 (AP)—Defenders of Tom Mooney, convicted Preparedness Day bomber, claim they have made many direct "hits" in his latest drive for freedom and asserted more are forthcoming.

John F. Finerty, Washington, D. C., member of Mooney's counsel, was jubilant over what he termed "victories" and pointed out that the defense was not yet through.

The evidence, Finerty declared, backed the Mooney contentions on the three issues: That he was convicted of the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing through perjured testimony; that the prosecution "framed" such testimony, and that the prosecution suppressed evidence favorable to Mooney.

Italy Must Rely on Imports Of Raw Material to Forward Successful Military Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — Economic sanctions against Italy or any action that would interfere with her import trade would have the most disastrous consequences for a country which completely lacks raw materials and must still rely on foreign supplies for her essential commodities.

Hence Il Duce's readiness to fight those countries which would apply sanctions, even in the shape of an economic boycott, against his nation and paralyze many of its industries. However large the stocks of certain key commodities accumulated by Italy in recent months may be, there are stocks of certain articles which will need continual replenishments, particularly those of armament materials and those vital for the country's key industries.

Italy lacks raw materials. Their shortage, indeed, is one of the main arguments upon which the whole Italian case for expansion is based. Ethiopia is to provide Italy with some of the essential raw materials which this country now buys in foreign markets. The Ethiopian soil is well known for its agricultural fertility and its mineral wealth. Agricultural crops can be raised in many products such as wheat, barley, rubber and cotton. There are mines of potash, mica, gold and platinum, and the presence of copper, tin, oil and coal is believed certain.

As a result of the so-called battle of grain, Italy has already increased her domestic production of wheat to become practically self-sufficient. She now wants to secure self-sufficiency in raw materials, so as to become industrially independent. Her present position can be judged from the following figures: Italy needs each year from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons of coal; about 70,000 tons of copper; about 200,000 tons of iron ore; about 1,000,000 tons of scrap and other steel; 25,000 tons of lead; 100,000 tons of manganese; 1500 tons of nickel; 15,000 tons of spelter and zinc; and 500,000 tons of gasoline and crude oil.

Much From Abroad

In tin, tungsten, nickel, mica and chromium Italy is entirely dependent on foreign supplies. Her domestic production of wool, fodder, coal and coke, iron ore, copper, steel, lead, manganese ore, petroleum and motor spirit is insufficient for her requirements in peace time.

Italy's war industries would have to close down if foreign supplies of raw materials were to stop or even be curtailed. Ninety-nine per cent of Italy's cotton supplies, 95 per cent of her coal supplies, and 76 per cent of her other raw materials necessary for conducting a war have to be imported.

The prospects of an East African campaign has already led to a substantial increase in imports. The following figures of some of Italy's chief imports in the first five months of 1935 compared with those of the corresponding period of last year are illuminating: Imports of meat, salted and preserved, etc., have increased from 2281 to 3983 quintals; of barley from 29,884 tons to 44,294; of flax from 12,438 to 13,896 quintals; of copper from 260,276 to 439,177 quintals; of nickel from 6148 to 7961 quintals; of lead from 15,646 to 67,735 quintals; of tin from 16,685 to 21,422 quintals; of zinc from 7941 to 14,268 quintals; of coal from 4,300,000 tons to well over 5,500,000 and of coke from 290,819 to 326,972 tons. Imports of cotton, wool and rubber have decreased, but the decline is due to difficulties connected with the foreign exchange regulations.

The figures given show how serious Italy's economic situation would become if an economic boycott were to be applied against her.

Canadians Scan Plan For Poetry Magazine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Plans for a national Canadian poetry magazine were recently laid at a meeting of the national executive of the Canadian Authors' Association. The magazine will be published quarterly after the style of British and American poetry magazines.

The editorial committee will be composed of Dr. E. J. Pratt, editor-in-chief, Sir Charles Roberts, Duncan Campbell Scott, Mrs. John Garvin and Sir Andrew MacPhail, with others from eastern and western sections. The Canadian "Book Week" will be held from Nov. 9 to 16.

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Cubs and Tigers Evenly Matched For Short Series

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Comparing the Chicago Cubs, National League champions, and the Detroit Tigers, titleholders in the American League, on their records during the regular baseball season, it would seem that the 1935 World Series, which opens at Detroit tomorrow, should be a great struggle between two evenly matched teams.

In 1934, the Cubs, under the leadership of Charlie Grimm, finished third in the National League standing. During the winter, or before the 1935 campaign started, Grimm acquired Larry French, Tex Carleton, Freddy Lindstrom and Ken O'Dea in trades and sent away Pat Malone, Jim Weaver, Babe Herman and Guy Bush. These changes, along with the development of young Augie Galan into one of the best all-around outfielders in the major leagues, lifted the Cubs to the top of the standing.

French and Carleton have pitched winning ball for Grimm. Lindstrom, after a poor start, was a sensation during the team's 21-game winning streak that carried it from fourth place to first in less than a month. O'Dea has been a valuable addition to Grimm's catching staff and has become quite a hitter.

Only Two Newcomers

The Tigers have practically the same team that battled the Cardinals in the World Series of 1934. Roxie Lawson and Joe Sullivan have been added to Mickey Cochrane's pitching staff, but neither man is likely to see much service in the 1935 classic. The Tigers, therefore, should be stronger than they were at this time last year, because of the experience gained by the younger members of the team.

The Cubs and Tigers appear evenly matched in pitching. Two big reasons for Chicago's success this season are the sophomore pitching of big Bill Lee and the comeback of the veteran Charlie Root. Other starters on Grimm's staff are French and Lon Warneke. Warneke is the ace of the staff. Some of the "experts" will argue that the recent form displayed by tall Lon gives the Bruins an edge over the Bengals on the mound.

Cochrane has depended almost entirely on a big four staff of Schoolboy Rowe, Alvin Crowder, Elden Auker and Tom Bridges. Auker and Bridges are probably the most effective. Auker especially should be effective against the Cubs because of his underhand delivery, which the Chicago boys are not in the habit of facing.

On the other end of the battery, the two teams appear evenly matched. Cochrane, of course, has been an inspiration to the Tigers through two seasons. He is the perfect manager, inasmuch as he has won two pennants in two attempts. Chicago's No. 1 backstop is Gabby Hartnett, who likewise is a tower of strength behind the bat and this season has been hitting the ball hard during the regular season, he was the Cubs' leading batter.

Tigers Have Crack Infield

If the Tigers hold any edge over their National League rivals, that edge is in their infield. Greenberg at first base is a great long-distance hitter. Charlie Gehringer at second base is generally considered the best in the American League at his position. Bill Rogell, although not a .300 hitter, is a good shortstop. Marvin Owen is a veteran at third. On slugging power, this infield outranks Chicago's.

One strong point in favor of Grimm's inner defense, however, is the double-play combination of Bill Jurges at shortstop and Billy Herman at second base. This pair led the National League in the important matter of double plays. Phil Cavaretta is Grimm's first baseman. Phil is very young to be in a World Series. If he should "crack," the Cubs would be seriously handicapped. Stanley Hack, third baseman, is another newcomer to series competition.

What edge the Cubs give to the Tigers' infield, however, should be evened up in their outfield. On regular-season records, the Bruins have the better outfield, both offensively and defensively. Despite Augie Galan's frequent tendency to charge line drives, Grimm's trio of Lindstrom, Demaree and Galan both hit and field with plenty of class. Galan has stolen more bases this season than any other National Leaguer, Pepper Martin included. He has batted well over .300. Lindstrom's seasonal average is below the .300 level, but through September he has batted close to .400. Demaree's last unofficial average was .325. And don't forget that Chuck Klein is around, also.

Detroit Outfield

The Tiger outfield will be patrolled by the veteran Goose Goslin, Pete Fox and Gerald Walker or JoJo White. If recent unofficial averages are correct, Fox is the only .300 hitter in the group and he is barely over that level.

The Cubs won the pennant the hard way—by beating the Cardinals and the Deans in their own back yard. While the Bruins were struggling right down to the wire, the Tigers were planning their attack for the World Series. The Detroit pitching staff will enter the series fresh and confident. The Cubs have worked steady right up to the last day. This may be an advantage, or it may be a disadvantage.

If the Cubs can carry their momentum into the classic, they will be hard to stop. They have good reserve strength. Woody English, captain of the team, fills a utility infield post. He can play any infield position. Chuck Klein, for years one of the outstanding sluggers in the circuit, was forced out of a regular assignment by the accomplishments of Galan, Lindstrom and Demaree. Detroit's reserves are not as impressive, but to date they haven't been needed to any extent.

Veteran baseball writers will tell you that pitching is figured 75 per cent in a World Series, fielding 20 per cent and batting 5 per cent. On that basis, the Cubs and Tigers are closely ranked. All of which makes one realize that a series between the two clubs will probably be decided in favor of the one that gets the "breaks."

Managers and Leading Sluggers in World Series

Upper Left and Right, and Lower Right — By a Staff Photographer.

Upper Left — Leo (Gabby) Hartnett, Veteran Catcher, Who Led the Chicago Cubs in Batting During the Regular Season. Upper Right—Charlie Grimm, Manager, Chicago Cubs. Lower Left — Gordon (Mickey) Cochrane, Catcher and Manager of the Detroit Tigers. Lower Right — Henry (Hank) Greenberg, Detroit's Long-Hitting First Baseman, Who Led His League in Runs Batted in During 1935

Bruins-Canadiens Trade

Another move to strengthen the Boston Bruins for the 1935-36 National Hockey League campaign has been announced by Art Ross, general manager. The locals have exchanged Paul Haynes, veteran center, to Canadiens for Jack Riley, recruit sensation at center two years ago. Haynes came to the Bruins at the start of last season and formerly played with Montreal Maroons. Riley came from the American Hockey League to Detroit, and later Cleveland of the International League. He became a member of Canadiens in the N. H. L. in the 1933-34 season.

Dr. F. S. Winslow Elected

BATAVIA, N. Y., Oct. 1 (AP)—Dr. Floyd S. Winslow, of Rochester, yesterday became president of the New York State Amateur Lacrosse Association. Dr. Winslow was elected at the annual meeting to succeed T. A. Bowman, of Buffalo. Capt. A. B. Conover, of Hornell, was elected first vice-president; John D. Cudemore, of Buffalo, second vice-president, and Milton M. Zeiter, of Rochester, secretary-treasurer.

Atlanta Evens Series

ATLANTA, Oct. 1 (AP)—Atlanta evened the count in the Dixie Series at one-all last night by defeating Oklahoma City, 9 to 2, before about 6000 highly pleased home folks. The Texas League champions, who won the opening encounter here Sunday, blew up completely afield and committed nine errors.

Temple Elects Russell

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 (AP)—James L. Russell, veteran right tackle, has been named captain of Temple University's football team for 1935. He is one of 10 seniors on the squad and has been a regular for three seasons. Russell, a resident of Sinnemahoning, Penna., prepared at Peddie Institute.

Frick Selects Umpires

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—President Ford C. Frick of the National League yesterday named Ernest Quigley, and Al "Dolly" Stark as the league's umpires in the world series.

Amusements

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SHUBERT - Tonight at 8:15
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED TO WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9
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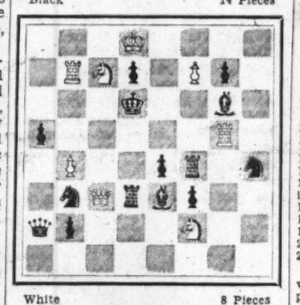
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1761

By M. Persson

Black 14 Pieces



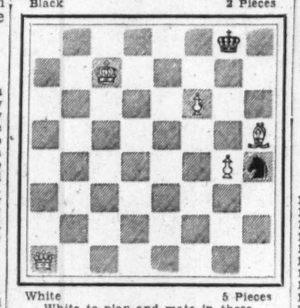
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (First prize, recent tourney, Upsala Chess Club)

Problem No. 1762

By Dr. G. Dobbs

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (First prize, Cheney Miniature Tourney, 1934-35)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1759. Q-B7

No. 1760. 1. P-K3 threatens
2. QxRch
1. ——— BxP
2. Kt-B5
1. ——— RxP
2. P-K4
1. ——— R-R4
2. P-B4

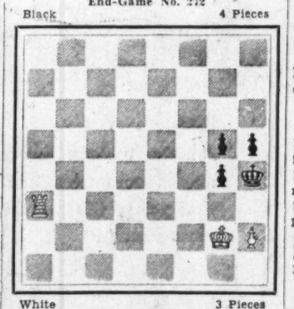
End-Game No. 271. Black wins: 1 R-Kt5 (Black), FxR (Black threatens 2 R-R5 and 3 R-R7); 2 P-R4, P-Kt5ch; 3 KxP, B-R3; 4 P-B6, R-Kt; 5 K-B5 and wins.

End-Game

Those who do not know the solution may find it very difficult to mate in four moves! From analysis of a game won by Rubinstein.

End-Game No. 272

Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and mate in four

Notes

Fred Reinfeld is planning as an addition to his Modern Chess Library series "Anderssen's Best Games of Chess." Andersen bridges the Morphy-Steinitz period. No collection of his games has ever been printed in English.

The Boston Metropolitan League is getting under way with eight teams in the first division and nine teams in the B division. Weekly matches will be held until about Washington's Birthday, when the state tournament begins. The city championship will be played at the Boylston Chess Club, starting Columbus Day.

This game will delight those who tire of Q-side openings and long for the good old days. It might have been played 20 years ago between the same opponents, but actually is from the Moscow tournament of this year. Lasker invites trouble, which Spielmann supplies in the form of a Kt sacrifice. This, at the critical moment, he failed to follow up with a B sacrifice with a probable forced win, so that Lasker pulled out a hectic draw.

Scotch Game

Spielmann White	Lasker Black	Spielmann White	Lasker Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 BxKt	RxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 Kt-Q8ch	K-R3
3 P-Q4	PxP	24 BxP(b)	B-K3
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	25 Kt-B6	B-Kt2
5 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	26 QR-B	R-QB5
6 KtxKt	KtPxKt	27 B-K3	K-Kt4
7 B-Q3	P-Q4	28 Kt-R7ch	KxP
8 PxP	Q-K2ch	29 B-Kt6	R-B6
9 Q-K2	QxQch	30 R-Ktch	R-Kt6
10 KxQ	PxP	31 Kt-B6ch	K-R5
11 Kt-Kt5	K-Q	32 B-Q4	RxR
12 KR-Q	P-B3	33 RxR	BxB
13 P-B3	R-Kch	34 KtxB	R-R3
14 K-B	B-B	35 R-Rch	K-Kt5
15 Kt-Q4	K-B2	36 K-K2	B-Q2
16 B-B4ch	K-Kt3(a)	37 Kt-B2ch	K-B6
17 P-QR4	P-QR4	38 Kt-K3	B-Kt4ch
18 P-QKt4	PxP	39 K-K	P-Q5
19 P-R5ch	K-Kt2	40 R-Bch	K-Q6
20 PxP	Kt-K5	41 R-Qch	K-B6
21 KtxP!	P-Kt4	Drawn	

(a) Avoiding the simple 16 . . . B-Q3, which keeps out of trouble, and would deprive us of a glorious contest.

(b) Here Professor Becker of Vienna considers the winning line to be 24 RxP, and if RxB; 25 P-Kt5ch, K-R2; 26 R-B.

It is small wonder that Arthur Dake of Portland, Ore., made the best individual score in the Warsaw team tournament if this game, in which he demolished his Finnish opponent, is a fair sample of his play.

Queen's Gambit

Soltin White	Dake Black	Soltin White	Dake Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	20 Q-K2	RxB
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 B-B4	R-Q2
3 P-B4	P-K3	22 QR-Q	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	PxP	23 RxR	KKtxR
5 P-K3	P-QR3	24 R-Q	Q-B3
6 BxP	P-QKt4	25 Q-R5	P-Kt3
7 B-Q3	B-Kt2	26 Q-K2	Kt-B2
8 Castles	P-B4	27 Q-Q2	Kt-Kt3
9 PxP	BxP	28 Q-Q3	Kt-B5
10 Q-K2	Castles	29 B-B	Kt(B5)-K4
11 R-Q	QKt-Q2	30 Q-K2	P-Kt5
12 P-QR3	Q-B2	31 PxP	BxKtP
13 P-K4	Kt-Kt5	32 P-B3	BxKt
14 R-B	P-B4	33 PxB	QxBP
15 P-KKt3(a)	P-B5	34 B-Kt2	Q-B5
16 K-Kt2	QR-Q	35 Q-K3	Q-B7ch
17 Kt-K	P-B6ch	36 R-Q2	Kt-B5
18 KtxP	RxKt	Resigns	
19 QxR	QKt-K4		

(a) Relatively better is 15 P-R3, and if PxP; 16 KtxP, RxKt; 17 PxKt, with good defensive chances. The text creates a bad weakness, and invites the energetic thrusts which ultimately win.

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston Pro Team Signs Reggie Brown as Assistant Coach

THE signing of R. W. P. (Reggie) Brown, former football coach at Boston and Brown Universities, as assistant coach to E. L. (Eddie) Casey of the Boston Redskins, announced here late yesterday, makes Casey, head coach at Harvard until this year, the only National Professional Football League coach with a past head college coach as an assistant.

Reggie Brown was at one time chief scout for Percy Haughton, the mentor who turned out great teams at Harvard, and comes to the Redskins well versed in defensive strategy. Brown played for Harvard in 1894, '95, '96 and '97, graduating in 1898.

The Brooklyn Dodgers, beaten by the Boston club on Sunday, signed Lou Stark, former Syracuse backfield ace, before leaving the Hub yesterday. Stark had been training with the Redskins for the past month.

Bishop Is Released—General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox, who is en route to the World Series opener at Detroit, announced yesterday the outright release of Max Bishop, veteran second baseman. Bishop came to the Red Sox in December of 1933, along with Bob Grove and George Walberg, from the Philadelphia Athletics. Collins and Manager Joe Cronin are making efforts to build the Red Sox into a younger, faster team.

Promotions at Harvard—Harvard dropped four varsity squad members to the javees and raised four at the beginning of practice yesterday. Henry Adlis, tackle; Bob Downes, end; Frank Owen and Arthur Oakes, backs, were sent to Henry Lamar's squad for more seasonsing while John Nesmith and Bob Stuart, sophomore backs; Jim Hallett, end, and Elmer Bell, tackle, were promoted. Three varsity squad members were declared out of consideration for the Springfield game Saturday because of injuries, Tommy Biloudeau, back, and Charlie Kessler and George Gulian, guards.

Huskies Prepare for Night Game—Coach Al McCoy, in the first practice session since the scoreless tie with Connecticut State College Saturday, stressed the need for more fight. Northeastern is getting ready for the night game with Alfred University at 8 o'clock, Friday evening, at Huntington Field, Brookline. Peter Yesikenas has returned to the lineup after giving way to Zenas Bliss because of a sprained ankle. Frank Meehan has replaced Bill Hartwell, injured, and Larry Templeton and Allan Hakanson, veteran backs, replaced Alexander Fraser and Reid Mahaffey.

Lights for Terrier Drill—Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University yesterday put his footballers through one of the hardest workouts to date. Floodlights were turned on so the squad could work longer in preparation for the opening game with Toledo University on Saturday.

Newspapermen's Golf—Henry Claus and Harold Kusamaul of the Boston Evening Transcript were the winners yesterday as members of the Newspapermen's Golf Association played for the George Preston Marshall Cup at Woodland. Claus took low net in Class A with an 85-77, and Kussmaul carded low gross with a 78. Both will have their names engraved upon the Marshall trophy.

Three Monitor golfers competed—Alex Bowman, C. W. MacNeil and W. O. Nicoll. Bowman scored an 85-81; MacNeill, 91-87, and Nicoll, 96-91.

Here and There—The women's fall tennis tournament got under way today at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill. . . . There will be a Scotch holiday at the Unicorn Country Club, Stoneham, tomorrow, and all the golfers will appear in kilts. . . . Alec Bird, home club professional, and W. Trowbridge, a club member, yesterday won the weekly N. E. P. G. A. amateur-pro 27-hole medal play tournament at the Marshfield Country Club with a nest gross of 72 for the first 18 holes and 37 for the remaining nine. . . . Next week's N. E. P. G. A. amateur-pro tournament will be held at the Wollaston Golf Club, Montclair, Oct. 7. . . . Massachusetts Technology opened its fall crew season today when Coach Bill Haines met candidates for the varsity crew at a rally at the Tech Boathouse.

Big Ten Season Officially Opens This Week End

Big Ten Football Games

Saturday, Oct. 5—Purdue and Northwestern at Evanston, Ill.; Ohio State and Kentucky at Columbus, Ohio; Michigan and Michigan State at Ann Arbor, Mich.; Illinois and Washington U., at Champaign, Ill.; Chicago and Carroll at Chicago, Ill.; Indiana and Centre at Bloomington, Ind.; Iowa and South Dakota at Iowa City, Iowa; Wisconsin and Marquette at Madison, Wis.; Minnesota open (in preparation for Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 12).

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 — The first contest in the football championship campaign of the Big Ten is to be played this Saturday. Purdue, considered by a few to be again a top rank contender, invades Northwestern at Evanston, Ill., where a new coach is showing what he can do with a squad record-breaking in numbers. Other league teams play nonconference rivals.

Ohio State, a favorite for the title, takes its first workout of the season, receiving Kentucky at Columbus. Michigan, hoping to compensate for a complete washout last season, is beginning on Michigan State at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Two elevens, defeated in supposedly easy practice games last Saturday, are forced to tighten their belts and grit their teeth with determination to prevent similar setbacks this week end. Illinois must turn back the Missouri Valley champions, Washington U. of St. Louis, while Wisconsin tries to rally against Marquette of Milwaukee.

Chicago to Recuperate

Chicago, whose defeat, 28 to 7, by Nebraska cannot be classed as an upset like the defeat of other Big Ten teams, has a better chance than Illinois or Wisconsin to get started right in its second appearance. The Maroons receive Carroll College of Waukesha, Wis., beaten in an opener last season, 19 to 0. Iowa should continue all right against South Dakota at Iowa City, and Indiana should begin favorably with Centre at Bloomington, Ind.

Having opened with a 26-to-6 victory, Minnesota, title defender, takes a breather in preparation for a visit to Nebraska a week hence. The Gophers last week ran over North Dakota State, according to long established custom.

Northwestern's 14-to-0 victory over De Paul affords little basis for confidence against Purdue. The little eleven from Chicago gave the Wildcats altogether too much trouble, and it looked for three quarters as though they would carry away the honors in a scoreless tie. In the last eight minutes Northwestern scored twice, and fumbles were factors. It was the first game under the new regime of Coach Lynn Waldorf, former Kansas State mentor. He may have his system working better this week end. Duvall, veteran fullback, made both touchdowns. The first resulted from some good open field running by Cruice and Swisher, halfbacks, and the second by plunging and passing of Duvall and Cruice. The pass, Duvall to Bender, new end, was a factor in the second marker. The excellent punting of Steve Toth, new quarterback, and his two successful afterpoint tries, provided pleasure for Wildcat fans.

Northwestern a "Big" Game

Purdue regards the Northwestern affair as one of its "big" games of the season, especially as it may influence the confidence of the many sophomores who must fill in for graduated stars. To replace the "touchdown twins," Carter and Purvis, Coach Noble Kizer faces a selection from seven candidates. Fullback appears well cared for by John Drake, who averaged 4.17 yards a crack on running plays last season, and was reliable on defense. While none of the halfback aspirants have been able to establish preference, the experienced reserves, Leon Dalley, letterman, and Tony Wright, may be used first because of seasoning. Hewitt East and Ben Medley, other reserves, and the following sophomores, Cecil Isbell, Tom McGannon and Bob Selby, complete the group. Purdue seems to regard the heavy Northwestern forewall as a formidable obstacle. The last game between these elevens resulted in a 7-to-7 tie, in 1932, keeping the Boilermakers from a share of the Big Ten title.

Ohio State's rival, Kentucky, made an auspicious start against Xavier U., of Cincinnati, Ohio, last week, 21 to 7. The Buckeyes, however, will not be intimated by this, as they are rated as prospects for national honors, which they failed to achieve in Coach Francis Schmidt's first year only by a narrow margin. The Ohio State mentor has switched Frank Frisch from quarterback to fullback, to reinforce the position already capably held by John Kabealo and Antenucci. This leaves Dye, Pincura and Wasylik at quarter. The leading halfbacks are Heekin and Beltz, Boucher and Bettridge, but just how to use them to best advantage is still a problem. Coach Schmidt appears to be well satisfied with his largely veteran line.

There was some disappointment in Minnesota's opener, as the squad showed little flash until it broke into a passing attack in the third quarter. Roscoe, halfback, and Biese, fullback, collaborated in running and plunging for the first touchdown. This march started from a pass, Roscoe to Uram. A blocked punt was recovered and scored for a touchdown by Reed, end, who later caught a pass and ran 30 yards to count again. A series of passes, the last going over the goal line to King, earned the other marker. Coach Bernie Bierman can be trusted to have his machine in better working order for Nebraska next week.

Illinois should be an improved eleven as a result of its defeat, 6 to 0, by Ohio U. This little surprise resulted from a partly blocked Illinois punt. From the 17-yard line the Bobcats scored on a forward pass. The Illini lost the services of Les Linberg, all-star halfback, who may be out of the Southern California game two weeks hence, as well as the Washington game this week end. The Bears from St. Louis, defeated, 12 to 7, by the Illini a year ago, appear to be a much improved outfit, in view of their victory, 24 to 0, over McKendree College of Lebanon, Ill., last Friday. Co-Capt. Chick Droke, halfback, especially may be worth while watching for Illinois fans.

Worked Three Full Teams

Chicago was glad to see Jay Berwanger, all-American halfback, do his stuff at least once against the strong Nebraska eleven. He raced 19 yards for a touchdown to tie the score in the second period. He also contributed to Chicago's eleven first downs. Berwanger, Skoning and Bartlett, stars of the Maroon backfield, should get going against Carroll, which was defeated, 7 to 6, by the Milwaukee Teachers last Saturday.

Iowa worked three full teams against Bradley and saw its veterans score in accustomed manner. Two sophomore quarterbacks, Dick Bowlin and Bush Lamb, showed exceptional talent in ball carrying. John Hild, junior fullback, made two plunges for touchdowns. Capt. Richard Crayne, halfback, proved he is again in his elusive running form, reversing the field for a touchdown from the 13-yard line. South Dakota, Iowa's prospective opponent, was beaten by the Hawkeyes, 34 to 0, a year ago.

Wisconsin fell before a powerful running and passing attack unleashed in the third period by South Dakota State last week, and may find Marquette has something of the same offensive this Saturday. It was an intercepted pass, run back 62 yards for a touchdown in the last two minutes, which turned the tide against the Badgers. Wisconsin scored when Lynn Jordan passed to Fred Benz, sophomore end, from the 14-yard line. Halfback Tommerson proved the best ground gainer. Marquette defeated the Badgers, 3 to 0, in last season's opener, and has not played yet this season.

Indiana should not have much trouble with Centre, as the latter lost a game, 25 to 13, with Temple in Philadelphia last Friday. The Indiana coach, Bo McMillan, was quarterback of Centre's Prayin' Colonels in the days when they made football history. The Centre coach, Ed Kubale, was a team-mate.

Badger Athletes Form Dry Squad

By the Associated Press

Madison, Wis., Oct. 1

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN authorities announced yesterday that four of the school's huskiest athletes of recent years will form Camp Randall Stadium's "dry squad" next Saturday.

The quartet—Big (Moon) Molinaro, Jack Bender, Ray Hammann and Dave Tobias, all wearers of the cardinal "W"—will see that noisy drinkers are put in their places.

A spectator who permits stimulated enthusiasm to become obnoxious will get a warning. If that doesn't suffice, one of the four will escort him to an exit.

College Football Rocked as Harvard Captain Resigns

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The intercollegiate football world was rocked today by the Harvard Athletic Association announcement that the resignation of Robert Haley, '36, varsity quarterback and team captain, had been accepted. The new coaching regime of Richard C. Harlow, while set back by the loss of the experienced pilot, unexpectedly assumes a high pinnacle of eligibility by the unfortunate turn of events.

Haley, it appears, accepted outside financial aid, reputed to have come from a former football and crew man at Harvard who was deeply indebted to the father of the resigning captain. According to the eligibility standards of Harvard this action forced a resignation. The position of Haley became known last May and since that time he has been officially off the squad list until definite action was taken on the case by the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports of Harvard University which came yesterday.

Most surprising in the entire affair is the fact that, whatever aid Haley has had financially, it has not been so large but what the Crimson leader has engaged in part-time work during the college year. Throughout the summer he worked as a camp councilor in Maine and had lined up employment for the fall at Harvard. A technicality is supposed to have brought the issue to completion. The former athlete who aided Haley is said to have appealed to other alumni members on the basis of a "Bob Haley Fund," and the Crimson captain neglected to state in the fall applications that he received money from anyone other than a member of his family.

Before the Springfield game Saturday a new captain will be elected by the lettermen and speculation runs strongly to the choice of Shaun Kelly, end, who was runnerup to Haley in the election last winter. Others in line are Fred Moseley and Don Jackson, backfield stars. The official statement on Haley's case is as follows:

"No student shall represent Harvard in any athletic team or crew who receives from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent for financial support, money, by gift or loan, or the equivalent of money, such as board and lodging, etc., unless the source and character of these gifts or payments to him shall be approved by the athletic committee on the ground that they have not accrued to him primarily because of his ability as an athlete."

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Expert Forecasts vs. Results

FOR years it has been a practice for the members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America to pick the order in which the teams in the National and American Leagues are expected to finish their championship races, and these selections must be made in the spring before either of the championships has started. That these forecasts are read with much interest and cause a lot of discussion among baseball fans cannot be questioned, and while the men who cast their votes realize that many things can come up between the time they make their selections and the race is over, they get quite a kick out of the practice, especially when their selections come true or nearly so.

Majority Miss on Both League Winners

If memory serves correctly the majority of the experts picked Cleveland to win the American League race while St. Louis was picked to repeat in the National League; but neither of these teams came through. No doubt there was plenty of cause for naming the Indians and Cardinals when the season started. I admit that I picked Detroit in the American and the Giants in the National. Cleveland was certainly worthy of consideration and had it not been for the fact that many of her star players were unable to be in the lineup at one time or another, the Indians might have come through. The falling down of New York in the National for the second successive year was hardly to be forecast when the season opened.

Teams That Surprised the Most

Taking the American League the teams which crossed up the experts the most were the White Sox and Athletics. The White Sox were almost a unanimous choice for last place and yet Jimmie Dykes brought his team home in fifth place. The resounding thud which the Athletics made in lodging in last place was as startling in the way of poor showing as was that of the White Sox in good showing. When Connie Mack's pitching staff broke wide open, it doomed one of the best hitting teams in either league to the ignominy of finishing last. It is also interesting to note that the first four teams in the American League finished in the same order in 1934 and that the last four finished in just the reverse order.

All Agreed on First Four

When it comes to the National League it is interesting to note that practically every expert agreed to the fact that Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Pittsburgh would finish in the first division and they did; but the order was somewhat different from the forecasts. That Chicago came through to the title is due largely to the fact that the pitching it received was much better than expected; the able handling of the team by Manager Grimm who made a master stroke when he took himself off first base in favor of a young player, and the fact that in Herman and Jurges it has one of the best keystone combinations in baseball today. The other National League team to fail to make good the prophecies of the baseball experts was the Braves and their complete collapse was due to a number of things about which the writers had no knowledge.

Picking the World Series Winners

And it is only a week or two since the same experts were asked to pick the winners of the coming world series. At that time the winner of the National League had not been decided. With what the Boston Braves did in 1914 still very clear before me and watching the Cubs come up from far back with one of the finest winning streaks in many a day, I was bold enough to take Chicago as my choice. Then again this is the eighth World Series the Cubs have been in, and it so happens the only times they have won they played against Detroit, and, if we carry this still further, this is the fifth World Series Detroit has been in and it has yet to win the title. All of which may or may not prove a sound foundation on which to say that such a fine team as the Tigers will not break their losing streak this year.

Wightman Cup Tennis Stars Not Extended

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 1 (AP)—English and American Wightman tennis cup stars swept through first round women's singles matches of the Pacific coast championships here yesterday without being extended.

Katherine E. Stammers, left-handed shotmaker from across the waters, disposed of Elsie Gabel of San Francisco, 6—1, 6—1.

Diminutive Mrs. Ethel Burkhart Arnold of Los Angeles defeated Pauline Davies of Berkeley, 6—0, 6—1.

Carolin A. Babcock of Los Angeles put out Helen Drendell, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—0.

In a second-round match of the men's singles, Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, N. C., dropped the first set to Bill Regan, San Francisco, 3—6, but came back strong to win 6—4, 6—4.

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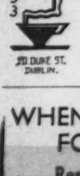

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How to Feed A Kitten

"THERE'S this much about it," declared Aletha, who was having difficulty deciding, "if we should really take it, I'm not going to make a baby of it."

"And right you are," I agreed.

She wrapped her blue shawl about her shoulders, and put the doubtful look out of her eyes for a moment. "It's perfectly ridiculous," she insisted, "the trouble some people go to. Orange juice, and cereals that require special cooking, and prepared foods. As if all that were necessary! Why, when we had Malty, at home, we never had to go through that. It's just the way they're brought up."

"We had a cat once," I remarked, "who—which—ate string beans and fried potatoes. Without gravy. We called him Mew, after the practice of the Indians in selecting the first name that—"

"If Malty," mused Aletha, "had been offered a glass of orange juice for breakfast, he wouldn't have known what to do with it, I'm sure. At night we just gave him the scraps. And he got to be a big cat, too—twenty pounds. When he ran through the house, it sounded like a horse. There was a slick place in the hall and he would slide—Did Mrs. Spreckels really say we could have it?"

The First Mate, who had precipitated this discussion, was positive. "I was walking home with June and she took me in to see their kittens. There were two red ones and one black, and her mother asked would I like to have one. I said yes, but I would have to ask my mother." The Mate paused for breath, trying to be properly reserved; but she was unequal to the strain. "Oh, Mother," she said earnestly, "I do wish we could have one!"

"Well—" The doubtful look came back into Aletha's eyes. "With three of us, I suppose there'd be enough scraps to feed one little kitten. I think I'll telephone Mrs. Spreckels and make sure she meant it."

* * *

WHEN ALETHA AND the First Mate returned from the Spreckels', an hour later, something small and cuddly was wrapped in the shawl. Aletha began removing folds. "We only got one," she began. "The black one had so much white on him I thought he would be hard to keep clean, and the other—"

"Only one? Had you thought of taking two?"

She was still unwrapping. "Well, with two we could have called them Rack and Ruin—There!"

Our living-room is small, but it suddenly seemed cavernous as one looked at the tawny mite that stepped out on the floor and stood blinking at the lights. So little, and so alone!

"He's six weeks old," said Aletha, helping him straighten out his fur. "Blue eyes. What shall we call him?"

"Well, he's pretty red," I observed. "Would Torchy do?"

"Ideal!" She tried it on her tongue. "Torchy. No—Torky; that's better. Or Corky! That's better still. Thanks for the suggestion—you're good at thinking up things—Look!"

Torchy-Torky-Corky, having arranged his fur to suit him, began a timid exploration of the room, paying particular attention to electric wires and radiator valves, stopping at intervals to gaze up into our faces attentively. "He's wondering what kind of folk we are," said the First Mate. "I wonder if he would play with a ball?"

He did not wait for the ball but, in the midst of his perambulation, suddenly caught sight of his left hind foot and made a quick pounce at it. In the nature of things, he missed; he tried again, spun crazily for seconds, and came abruptly out of his spin with dignity unimpaired. He walked up to Aletha, extended a foreleg, and placed a foot trustingly upon her ankle.

"He knows me already," she said, and lifted him into her lap. "Do you know what Mrs. Spreckels said? To give him a little oatmeal and milk in the morning, and nothing else all day, except water. Then at night he is to get a moderate amount of kitty-food."

"What-food?"

"Kitty-food. You know, it's like dog food, only for cats. Kittens. It has barley in it, and meat and things."

"And that," I reminded her, "is just the way we are not going to train our cat. It's all in the bringing up, you know. We always had cats and they flourished on table scraps. The can opener never figured in their existence."

"That's right," said Aletha, positively. "Of course, those were grown-up cats, and had the run of the yard. Do you think that would make any difference? Probably not—he can get all the exercise he wants running from room to room. There was a little meat left from dinner—I'll give him that."

* * *

IT WAS A little difficult to get anything accomplished that evening. After the First Mate had gone to bed, Aletha started to iron and I uncovered the typewriter for a little desultory key-tapping. But Corky stole the show. Any sense of newness of his surroundings had worn completely away; he had thoroughly explored the premises and was ready for frivolity. He stood below the bridge lamp, a little red spark in the pool of light, and looked earnestly at fingers moving over the keyboard. The muscles of his shoulders contracted, tiger-like, and he leapt to the chair; again he sprang and alighted daintily on top of the desk. Very cautious, now; he inched his way along, retreated momentarily, advanced again, irresistibly attracted by the restless keys. I paused; he sniffed his way to the typewriter, looked at me for a moment with his blue eyes, and then, deliberately, reached out a paw and laid it on the letter Q.

"That's wrong," I objected. "Q doesn't make sense."

Aletha scooped him up. "Come over here where you'll be appreciated." She dropped him by the ironing board, whereupon he became furiously engaged with an apron string.

"He seems to like us," she remarked. "Some kittens cry all night when they've just been taken from their mothers—Where shall we put him to sleep?"

"You could put a shoe box under the kitchen stove. Cats like boxes."

"Or he could sleep on my bed for just this first night. In case he got lonesome, I could speak to him."

Corky gave up the struggle with the apron string, jumped to the seat of the big green chair and went to sleep. "Doesn't he look—well, sweet?"

"And comfortable," I said. "A full stomach has settled all his troubles."

"That's just it," said Aletha. "He doesn't have a full stomach."

"Didn't you give him some meat?"

"Yes. But he didn't eat it. He turned his head this way and that way, to use his back teeth, but all he really ate was the gravy.—Well, I suppose he had a good meal over at Mrs. Spreckels."

* * *

WE HAD OATMEAL next morning for breakfast, for the first time since spring. I looked at Aletha. "Did you cook this for us, or for the cat?"

"For us," she said, warmly. "Don't be so suspicious. We have to eat something, you know—Here, Corky, try this—Why, he's really hungry. The poor little fellow!"

It was just before noon that Aletha telephoned me at the office. "You know what, about Sparky?"

"Sparky? Do you mean Corky?"

"Sparky. I've changed his name. Sparky suits better—Why, I reached in his mouth and the little thing hasn't any teeth yet!"

"No teeth?"

"Only a few in front. Nothing for him to chew with. That's why he didn't eat his meat last night." She paused; some response seemed expected from me.

"Well?"

"I was thinking, that canned kitty-food is nice and soft. He could eat that."

* * *

SO THAT'S THE WAY we feed the cat—oatmeal for breakfast, and prepared food at night. During the day, he laps up a saucer of milk flavored with clam juice. Aletha has discovered that he prefers it that way.

JOHN F. HAYES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A LANE IN ROCKPORT, ON CAPE ANN: *From a Pencil Sketch by Muriel Hudson*

IN A peculiar degree, this pencil sketch requires no title by way of explanation; for it breathes inimitably the very spirit of a New England village. Actually it is Rockport, which attracts many summer residents and artists in the holiday season; and Rockport, on Cape Ann, is characteristically New England in its flavor. Mrs. Muriel Hudson, a Californian, has just finished her second summer of study at Rockport, where she has been giving particular attention to pencil drawing under the direction of Mr. Frank M. Rines. It has been the handling of foliage which has most engrossed her of late.

In this sketch, Mrs. Hudson has been successful not alone with the texture of leaf and branch. She has recorded the essence of New England: the sun lies brilliantly upon the narrow, bending road and upon the cottages which line it—white with green blinds, commonly, and sometimes a foundation of red brick. The picket fences are there, too, with their typical granite corner pillars and the lilac bushes pushing their way through into the road. One is strikingly aware of the transparent light, so penetrating as to embarrass a little eyes accustomed only to grayer and duller surroundings.

"Science and peace"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THIS material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace." So writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 96 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Peace is scientific. There is no true peace without Science, for Science and peace are inseparable. Intelligent thought produces right activity, but when thought ceases to be peaceful, it ceases to be either scientific or intelligent. War is unscientific, and is the outcome of inaccurate and unintelligent thinking. Sufficient proof of this is the paradoxical phenomena in the world today: while governments work for world peace and great nations agree that the world's greatest need is assurance of permanent peace, world armaments increase with amazing rapidity.

Right thinkers are on the side of "Science and peace," and the power of right thought will eventually overcome all "discord and dismay." God has given all His children the power to think rightly; and evil suggestions and propaganda through whatever avenue presented can never displace or destroy this divinely bestowed power. Right thoughts are the angels of God's presence which when understood deliver one from evil and establish health, happiness, peace. When humanity gives audience to thoughts and ideas that come from the one unerring, divine Mind, it cannot be plunged into the abyss of war. Let us, therefore, say with the Psalmist: "I will hear what God the Lord will speak: for he will speak peace unto his people, and to his saints" (Psalms 85:8).

God is speaking today through Christian Science, healing poverty, sin, sorrow, disease. This Science is even now encircling the globe, revealing Truth and Love through its healing ministry, and bidding all men hear the Christ-message that stills enmity and strife. Christian Science brings to view the perfect man made in God's image and likeness, and this man of God's creating has dominion over all the earth. He is forever in his rightful place, and is eternally exalted.

"From whence come wars and fightings among you? come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members?" (James 4:1.) It is a profitable and enlightening occupation to make peace, first of all, in individual thought. By uprooting fear, greed, hatred, and stubborn self-will, room is made for brotherly love, and this Godlike quality in human consciousness is like refreshing rain upon parched ground. The individual's mental domain must be filled with spiritual ideas lest aggressive suggestions of evil claim place and power and rob him of his God-given heritage. And there is more strength, courage, confidence, goodness, and might in the least spiritual idea than there is in all the forces of matter or hosts of evil.

Today scientific methods, so called, are sought and used in every line of endeavor. Shall we not then learn and apply true scientific methods for world peace? Christ Jesus pointed the way. Mrs. Eddy clearly states on page 313 of Science and Health, "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause."

Hear, then, the words of this scientific Teacher as given in the Gospel of Luke (6:27, 31, 36, 38), "Love your enemies, do good to them which hate you. . . . And as ye would that men should do to you, de ye also to them likewise. . . . Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful. . . . Give, and it shall be given unto you."

There is no economic gain in exploitation or dispossession, for all good is reciprocal. Individuals and nations are blessed, not by monopoly but by equal interchange of trade, and the only guarantee of social security is the Golden Rule applied in action.

Neither strength, permanence, nor safety can ever be found in the finite bounds of matter, for all true expansion, dominion, and glory are in the realm of infinite Mind. Therefore, power and protection can never be gained by a race for territorial gain or for supremacy in the accumulation of destructive material inventions, but rather in the expression of indestructible mental qualities such as humanity, honesty, justice.

Much is being done in the world today on the side of "Science and peace." Never before in human history has so much effort and attention been given to the cause of world peace. Men are realizing more and more the advantages of making practical the teachings of him who said (Matthew 5:9), "Blessed are the peacemakers."

Blossoming Night

STILLNESS creeps across the field
Before the sun can scarcely pass,
And shadow hovers like a shield
Above the creatures in the grass.
No softly feathered silver throat
Severs the silence with a note,
No single wing in curving flight
Disturbs the flowering of night—
Sheep in a huddle, half-asleep,
Stumble across the copper gloom—
Over the meadow, vast and deep,
Darkness bursts in dazzling bloom.

LIONEL WIGGAM

Child's Song

(Navajo Indian)

WHEN the Night-Wind
Sounds his hollow horn
Among the hills
The Moon-Woman
Drives her flocks to feed
In fields where stars are pastured;
Although I seek
The long night through
I shall not find the trail
They passed along.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Friendships Among Animals

VERY many birds—perhaps indeed the majority of them—are sociable creatures. . . . It seems to be not always merely for direct and material advantage that they seek company (though there is usually some benefit to be derived from the companionship), nor is it invariably with their own kind that they associate. It is well known that Thrushes and Robins form strong attachments for those who are kind to them, and seem almost as capable of being pleased by praise or depressed by blame as a pet dog. Parrots, again, which in their wild state are always very sociable in their habits, seem to be perfectly contented in captivity if only they have sufficient attention; they are not happy when left alone, but like to be talked to and made much of. The capacity for enjoying the companionship of other animals is not confined to the most highly developed birds such as Parrots, or indeed to birds at all. Mr. Schillings, the great explorer and naturalist, and the author of several interesting books about the animals of Africa, noticed during his travels two elephants which were constantly in the company of an old male giraffe. Day after day the three friends were seen together, and it is possible that they all benefited by the association in this way: the elephant has a very keen sense of smell, but his hearing is not nearly so acute as that of the giraffe; the giraffe has the advantage, owing to his very long neck, of a considerably wider look-out than the elephant; by joining forces, therefore, the animals could render one another the service of mutual protection, the giraffe contributing the eyes and ears to the partnership and the elephant the sensitive nose, and an enemy of any kind whatever attempting to get near the three friends would probably have found himself frustrated owing to the alertness of one or other of the party.

In the same way ostriches, zebras, and gnus, or ostriches and antelopes, are often found in company, and there is the greatest companionship between hyenas and jackals. . . .

All these animal friendships are very interesting, but a far more curious companionship is that between the rhinoceros and his feathered satellite, the Rhinoceros-bird (Buphaga erythrorhyncha). The Rhinoceros-bird is a little fellow about the size of our English Blackbird, with a greyish-brown back, a yellowish waistcoat, golden eyelids, and a light red beak. It is found over almost the whole of Central Africa and as far south as Natal, and is usually seen in little flocks of six to eight birds following about the country some of the larger kinds of animals—often, as its name suggests, the rhinoceros, but not infrequently elephants or herds of cattle, or even giraffes. The birds may constantly be seen perching on the back of one of their strange comrades, who appears not to pay the slightest attention to them. As a matter of fact, he is no doubt very pleased to receive such visitors, on account of the good services they render him, for, from his point of view, it is their business to deliver him from the discomfort occasioned by bots or ticks, which he would find it extremely difficult or perhaps impossible to get rid of were it not for the assistance of his little friends.— JOHN LEA, M.A., in "The Romance of Bird Life." (London: Seeley, Service. New York: Lippincott.)

Safeguarding the Spoken Word

OF THE beneficent results of printing much has been said; it behooves us at this moment to notice two facts that we are often inclined to overlook. The first is that the printing press broadcasts the printed word: the second is that we have been dominated by print ever since. Printing standardized the shape of our visual language; so much so that any attempt to change it is now regarded as a violation of our most sacred linguistic heritage—spelling. . . .

In 1922 there was established another sort of press, which broadcast the spoken word, and for ten years we have had to rely less upon the printed word for our knowledge and amusement. . . . Many millions of people rely upon the broadcast word for some part of their information and entertainment. The printing press, of course, continues, and broadcasting will never supersede it. But the "speaking press," if we may coin the term, has brought a new element into our life. As yet it is in its infancy; but what the future holds in store for it is problematical, but it is very clear that in the short space of its life it has taken a very active part in shaping public opinion. It is, whether we care to believe it or not, an event of major significance in the world's history, and many battles will be fought over it and by it before it is superseded by some other invention. If it does nothing but lead us back to the spoken word it will have done something for which we ought to be grateful, for speech is a finer medium than print. . . .

Linguistic frontiers are breaking down: Germany can listen to England, England to France, Europe to America and America to Europe. The King's voice is transmitted from his study at Sandringham right round the world. Of the political consequences of this invention it is not our purpose to speak, but we may say this of the linguistic consequences: this internationalization of the spoken word may save the English language from disintegration, and this, in itself, will serve to bind the English-speaking nations of the world closer together. . . .

Those responsible for the conduct of the printing press during the period of its existence have made it their business to study the general principles upon which clarity and legibility rest, with the result that the modern printed page attains an exceedingly high standard of perfection in these details, and can be, thanks to many of our type founders, beautiful as well. But this has not been achieved without much research.

A similar responsibility rests upon those whose duty it is to broadcast the spoken word. They must insist on high standards of clarity and intelligibility, for whether they like it or not, they are in process of determining the future form of our sooken language as surely as the printer and type-designer determined the form of our printed language. It is true that the cases are not analogous in every detail, but they have much in common. Spoken English, now world-wide, must never be allowed to distintegrate into a series of mutually unintelligible dialects; the forces of disintegration, fed by local prejudice, parochial patriotisms, and petty nationalisms, are a menace not only to the unity of the language, but to the unity of the English-speaking peoples. The literary language can look after itself; it is maintaining a far higher degree of unity than the vernacular. Schools, Colleges, and Universities teach the literary language, and teach it on much the same lines in Harvard as in Cambridge. But they do not teach the spoken language, and that is why so much discrepancy exists between the varieties spoken in the different parts of the English-speaking world. It is possible that all these new speaking machines, telephone, gramophone, radio, film, and Blattnerphone, have come in time to save the situation. Much hangs upon the Broadcast Word.—A. LLOYD JAMES in "The Broadcast Word." (London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner.)

Why Make a Garden in Provence?

OH, THE wild flowers of Provence! My first spring here was like a dream come true.

In the autumn we had laboriously planted thousands of bulbs imported, expensively, from Holland. These we planted under the scornful eye of Hilaire, who refused to be interested in them—we wondered why. When spring burst upon us one perfect morning (nothing comes gradually in Provence), I found the grassy terraces under the olive-trees one sheet of tiny blue Roman hyacinths, miniature scarlet tulips, mauve and scarlet anemones, and yellow jonquils. When I exclaimed in delight to Hilaire that our predecessor here had planted lavishly and beautifully, he at first looked blank, and then, when I pointed rapturously to the jewelled grass on the terraces below, he gave it one contemptuous glance and said, "Ah ça!—sont sauvages, Madame."

Wild tulips, hyacinths, anemones, and jonquils! Smaller, of course, than the tame ones from Holland, but, to my mind, infinitely more fragrant, delicate, and lovely. Little wonder that Hilaire had watched our bulb-planting with pitying eyes!

And so it went on all the year through, one luxuriant sequence of wild flowers, carefully cultivated in English gardens, but here claiming gloriously every mountain and valley for their own. The meek inheriting the earth. . . .

And we strive to make gardens in the South of France! Why bother, when Nature makes the whole country into one glorious garden and plants for us on so lavish and varied a scale?

But then if I had no garden I should have no Hilaire, and without him life would be far less happy and amusing. From the first moment, when the vendor of this property introduced him to me, I loved Hilaire and he loved me. Would we take over Hilaire with the property? "C'est un brave homme-travailleur—très devoué," and then from a terrace above us I became conscious of two anxious golden-brown eyes looking down into mine with an expression of dumb pleading. Instinctively my face softened into a reassuring smile. Then I saw those spaniel eyes light up. Hilaire climbed slowly down the stairway towards me, never taking his eyes from my face. I held out my hand to him, asking him if he would stay on and take care of the garden, Monsieur, and me.

He had bared his old head as he approached, and now he took my hand in both his hard brown paws and bent his head low over it as he thanked me, rather as though swearing fealty to a queen. Then he straightened himself and gave me a long look of promise and fidelity in the eyes. He did the same to Monsieur, and so the bargain was sealed. . . .

How these Provençal gardeners work! Hilaire, during the heat of August, was here at 5.30 A. M. watering the garden. With difficulty did we at last persuade him to take two hours' rest in the middle of the day, and at 2 P. M. there he was, back again, hard at work in the sweltering heat, and here he remained till darkness fell. They work also on Sunday mornings. When I protested, Hilaire implored me to let him come. Le bon Dieu, Hilaire was sure, did not love to see the fruits of His earth die for want of care. And what was there for a gardener to do at home, shut indoors on a lovely morning? Hilaire was no scholar, he informed me, and to read the newspaper was pain. . .

But though Hilaire is no student of books, he is very, very wise, and wisdom I have learned to consider of more value than knowledge.—THE HONOURABLE LADY FORTESCUE, in "Perfume From Provence." (London: Blackwood.)

Prophet

I SALUTE you,
Scarlet maple by the river,
Burning alone with swift, eager fire
That will set hill and field aflame.
You first caught the message
As this slow-footed frost came creeping
Under the harvest moon
Past the golden piles of garnered pumpkins
And the strewn silver of the ravished cornfield.

Now you call the sleeping trees to waken
With slender bright fingers signaling—
Upstream and down and across the marshes—
To put on their beautiful garments.
You have no part in cold or sadness,
Rapt adventurer! You glow transfigured
With the brave prescience of the burning bush.

ALICE D. WESTON

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Exhibit of High School Art

Students Have Used Many Media With Originality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

THE annual exhibition of high school art, sponsored by the American Federation of Art, opened recently in Washington, D. C. For the past eight years the American Federation of Art has sponsored a nationwide competition of 100,000 art students of high schools of about 700 cities in the United States. In addition an international section has been added to which art students of Canada and a number of European nations submit entries.

This art competition originated and organized by the editor of Scholastic a decade ago, has resulted in cash prizes and scholarships awarded by a dozen established art schools, by manufacturers of art materials and the Carnegie Museum.

The betterment of the work shown by competition and advisability of giving high school students throughout the country an opportunity to view the work of their fellows led the American Federation of Arts to take over several hundred outstanding items from the Scholastic exhibition of 1932 for circulation throughout the United States. This enterprise has grown and culminated in the announcement of the first scholastic exhibition to be shown in the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

The present exhibition comprises all the material to be circulated by the federation and in addition groups of metal work and ceramics. These additional groups will not be circulated because of impracticability of transportation.

Hence the most comprehensive view of high school art is being shown in the National Gallery. It will subsequently be divided into four approximately equal groups which will go to Philadelphia, Elmira, N. Y., Topeka, Kan., and the west coast and will continue to travel from these points until the summer of 1936.

The exhibition includes paintings in oil, water color and colored inks, drawings in pen and pencil, various kinds of crayon, charcoal and pastel; etchings, dry points, linoleum and wood block prints; handicrafts in leather, pottery, textiles, metal work, jewelry, sculpture, woodworking and mechanical drawing. In fact high school students apparently find no medium too difficult to investigate and attempt to master.

The dominant impression of the exhibition will be the excellence of the work yet these young artists range in age from 12 to 22. It is obvious that freedom of choice was given the youths and it is gratifying to note that phases of hardship do not predominate as subject matter, but that the great majority were inspired by the life around them, their fellow students, views from their bedroom or classroom windows, sports or out-of-doors activities, the country, domestic animals or wild life.

A questionnaire—chiefly factual, was attached to every item submitted but one question which the student artist was obliged to answer, source of inspiration for the work, elicited replies of endless variety. One boy observes the basement stairs in his own home and produces a careful realistic rendering in pencil to win a second prize for pencil drawings. Another boy names something equally as objective as his inspiration, "gladioluses," but produces a design so abstract that no one would suspect the flower in these flame-shaped lines and masses in grayed pastel colors. This work won third George Bellows Award for John Broctawik of Schenectady, N. Y.

The titles of books, such as Chaucer's "Prologue to the Canterbury Tales," "Alice in Wonderland" and "Pelleas et Mellisände" are given by many students as their inspiration. Motion pictures also served as inspiration.

Imagination is given as the source of many a student artist's work which includes landscapes, exquisitely fanciful "Woods in Fairy-land" humorous whimsicalities such as "The Circus" as realistically treated as though drawn from life. Andrew Christensen was awarded one of the scholarships for his portfolio of drawings and designs.

A One-Man Show

A 17-year-old boy, Jacob Landau, Philadelphia, received first prize in pencil drawing titled "Unemployment" and the honor of exhibiting his 50 pieces of work submitted, as a one student group. He uses various media and executes apparently with equal facility the realistic, imaginative and abstract.

There are 100 or more names of young artists showing commendable work—children of America and a small section by school children of Canada, Austria, Denmark, Germany, Italy and Poland. This section considered in proportion to its size gives evdence of more emphasis on design and also shows more somber thinking such as war subjects, street fights and various symbolic guises of life occupying young minds. One interesting project in the European section comprises a number of tailpieces utilizing the word "Finis." All of the work compels the interest of the artist, layman and educator because of the excellent quality and magnitude of the display.

Undoubtedly young people themselves will gain new sources of inspiration through acquaintance and understanding of the work of their contemporaries as presented by this national and international exhibition.

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First Prize, Colored Ink Class, in the Annual Exhibition of High School Art, Recently Opened in Washington. Done by Joseph Spencer, Aged 20, of the Cass Technical High School, Detroit

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Sculpture Done by High School Students and Shown in the 1935 International Scholastic Art Exhibit.

A Modern Bible Scrapbook

Used by the Family, It Enriched Their Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ITEM in the Monitor started our Bible scrapbook, which is now used for reference and educational interest by the whole family. The item discribed a sheepfold in Macedonia at the present time and an interview by interpreter with the shepherd who was himself the "door" of the fold as he lay across the entrance through the night guarding his sheep. The incident explained more clearly certain old Bible verses by references to customs of long ago, unknown to many people of today, yet still in use in lands which retain an ancient civilization.

The discussion which followed this reference proved interesting to all the family as opening new fields of thought on old questions, and broadening backgrounds of history and culture. The adolescent boy with thirst for the "why" of things, the girl in college and the member of the family who taught young people were particularly interested.

"The newspapers and magazines often have accounts of explorations and discoveries in old lands mentioned in the Bible," said the student.

"We do not know half enough about the Bible customs which are still used in foreign lands," said the teacher thoughtfully. "I think I will read some travel books that cover ancient countries as they look today."

"I saw an account of an airplane trip that found new valleys and rivers and took pictures of them," said the boy.

"Many modern discoveries are helping to explain Bible history," said the father. "As we delve into the ocean and lakes, dig down to forgotten cities and fly over lands which have been inaccessible before, we learn to understand the manners and customs, the thoughts and ideals of people living in Bible times."

"Let's build up a valuable Bible scrapbook," said the mother. "If we all watch for interesting items in the newspapers, magazines and books of today, we ought to find some very interesting things. There will be accounts of trips to the East by returned travelers, treasures discovered by archaeologists, reports of talks and lectures by scientists, and descriptions of places and races that form links with Bible scenes. We will be on the lookout for anything which has reference to the people, countries and customs mentioned in the Old or New Testament, for in that way our Bible readings will become more vivid as our news of today helps us understand better the great literature of the past."

A scrapbook compiled from modern sources may be built around the Bible that will be of great help in making people and incidents live again for the boys and girls of today, and be an educational and inspirational stimulus for adults of any vocation.

L. L. R.

Model House Project

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An interesting project for rural school children or those in a small village is the building and furnishing of a model house. A piano box obtained from the local dealer was formed into a house, with the poem, "Let me Live in a House by the Side of the Road" suggesting the model. A door and window were made to fit openings cut in the desired places. The girls made curtains to hang at the windows and they crocheted rag rugs for the floor. Wallpaper covered the walls and much care was used in choosing this as well as all materials used. The boys in turn made miniature pieces of furniture for the interior of the house. As for the exterior, they shingled the roof and painted the entire surface. Window boxes were made and planted with blooming plants.

The careful planning and attention paid to all details in the entire work resulted in such a satisfactory model that the finished house was exhibited in the village park bearing a neatly worded sign in old-fashioned lettering labeling it "The House by the Side of the Road."

This project not only gave the boys and girls pride in their undertaking but also helped them to take an interest in home-furnishing. The expense entailed was surprisingly small (almost everything was donated) and the entire community admired both the ideal setup and the results accomplished.

Our International Youth Round Table

Here Is the Letter From Nigeria We Promised—and Other Things

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR good friend Mr. S. D. maintains that the Round Table has been too argumentative. "Arguments are troublesome," he says. They are, sometimes, aren't they? And if the Round Table has done too much of it to suit some of you, may your Chairman make to you the same statement made to Mr. S. D. in reply to his comment. It is this: "The Round Table is absolutely your column—yours and others like you. We print only what is sent in by the young people who are interested in having such a column. If you want something different, our answer is, won't you send it in?"

However, most of the letters that come in are fascinating. The only kind that we are not keen about are those that contribute not even a vestige of an idea but simply ask for a correspondent. We still maintain that "Over Twenties" can win correspondents themselves by writing interesting letters that we can use in the column. Mr. S. D. goes on to tell what he would like to hear about, and although your Chairman has listed these same subjects in one way or another (and printed letters from some of you along these same lines) you might like to hear what he says:

Perhaps some of the members of the Round Table have lost interest in the discussions which have been printed each week, most of which have been on topics of peace, politics and war. Some perhaps are too timid to express their views on such large subjects. In poetry writing, it is advised to young poets, not to take large subjects like Friendship, War, Peace, Love, Nature; but to choose subjects relating to these things, such as in nature: "The Willow Tree," "The Brook's Story."

Why cannot we make our topics a little less broad and enrich them with personal experience. A person can talk on anything that is nearest to his heart.

General subjects could include "Overcoming of Educational Problems," "Advantages or Disadvantages in Schools of Different Countries," "Ways of Earning Money While in College," "College Cooperative Associations," "Overcoming of Unemployment," "Hobbies or Talents Developed and Put Into Practical Benefit."

Beside the above there could be descriptions unusual trips by transportation or on foot. Visits to different countries and impressions. Personal problems, such as how to obtain an education by oneself in arts or trades, and finding out what the other fellow has done or is doing. Even hearing from someone who has traveled on a steamship as cabin boy for experience would be interesting. Girls also are doing interesting things such as hostesses or stewards in airplanes, etc.

(Mr.) S. D., Massachusetts

* * *

From a girl in Wisconsin we have a short note as follows:

To the Youth of all Mankind:

For a long time I have been looking for a good correspondence club and have finally found it in our "Youth Round Table." To me it is one of the finest things for young people.

I am 21 years old. I have an interest in almost anything good that is presented to me. I would like to hear from everyone—everywhere.

I'm sure every letter will find a welcome and a good answer.

Success to the best club.

(Miss) B. S., Wisconsin

* * *

Among the letters we have promised you as soon as space permitted us to print it is the next one, from a young fellow in Nigeria. It was turned over to the Round Table by the Editor of the Mail Bag, for the writer is "Round Table age." We think you will enjoy it.

* * *

Nigeria

Will you please allow me the space in your column to say some words about Nigeria to those who are so interested in this country. This is the first time I have written to you, but I have wanted to do so for a long time.

I have a mail correspondent in Scotland through Our Circle, a newspaper, and I am so enjoying the friendship that I would welcome letters from anyone interested in Lagos Nigeria. I am a native of Uromi, Benin Province, Southern Nigeria, and the features of Uromi are familiar to me. Uromi is a town in the Benin Province situated in the eastern division. The person responsible for the government of that country under the influence of Oba is called an Onogie of Uromi. Uromi is noted for cotton goods, of which much is expected. Palm kernels are of excellent quality and obtain a ready market in England.

There is an increasing trade in palm oil with the European traders, the industry is the making of cloth, and the people being almost entirely agricultural. The chief market is Ekiolele the center of all traders, largely attended (every five days) by the Benin people and the surrounding districts. Uromi has changed a great deal, the people are becoming more enlightened day by day, the desire for progress is multiplying and improvements are very noticeable in every quarter of the town—various buildings of great size and improved construction can be seen here and there, and firms have been built.

A great many more houses are being erected along the main roads. Eguale, the vicinity of the seat of the Onogie has ever been noted for its beautiful streets, and the congeniality of its atmosphere.

There are many villages in this town and the people are quite free to go anywhere they like. The light of knowledge is becoming increasingly strong, children in schools are learning many things, some are teachers, some carpenters, some are learning building, and some are clerks.

Uromians of today have a great desire to extend their future generations and are not content with reading books or using European fashions, but think of how the things you use are made, and learn to make them, which will in turn help them to notice and take interest in more things.

Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, is one of the four British dependencies in West Africa. Nigeria is one of the richest ports, not only in Africa, but in the world. Lagos is built on an island, and it is very flat. To get to the railway station we have to pass over a long bridge (the new Iddo Carter Bridge), which was completed in 1931.

As a whole, Lagos the capital of Nigeria, is a typical African city, favorably located on the sea-coasts, the ships of the world frequent its harbors, carrying to and fro the merchandise of all continents.

And in closing I want to thank the editor for this opportunity to communicate with one another.

(Mr.) M. O. I.

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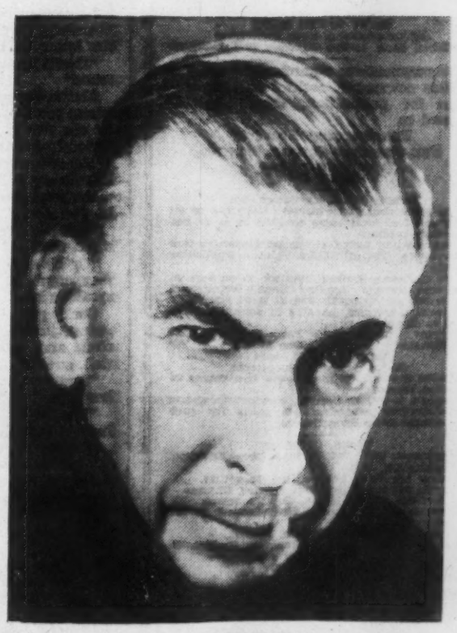

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Houston's Report Of Noted Victory Is Found in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 1—Discovery of one of the rarest and most valuable documents in the four centuries of Texas history, the only existing manuscript version of the report of the Battle of San Jacinto signed and inscribed by Gen. Sam Houston, was announced here yesterday by G. B. Dealey, president of the News.

The 99-year-old document was found recently in the News office at Dallas. It was unearthed among the corporate records and archives of the newspaper during a search for data on the earliest history of the publishing institution. The search was occasioned by the Golden Jubilee edition on Oct. 1 of the Dallas Morning News, the oldest business institution in Texas. The News as a publishing firm was started in Galveston on April 11, 1842, while Texas as still an independent Republic and General Houston was serving his second term as president.

Long Given Up for Lost

Scholars and other experts in Texas history have long since given up as lost the original manuscript report by General Houston of the battle which freed Texas from Mexico. This original has been missing for the last three fourths of a century. The manuscript just discovered is addressed to the Louisiana Advertiser, a leading New Orleans journal favorable to the cause of Texas freedom. It probably was delivered to that newspaper by the Texas General to secure as early and as accurate publicity as possible in the American press for the decisive event across the border of Texas.

The yellowing and faded document checks word for word with the authenticated, printed text of Houston's report, which was made to the ad interim President of Texas, David G. Burnet. It is dated from "Headquarters of the Army, San Jacinto, April 25, 1836," or four days after the epochal military engagement.

The salutation and body of the four-page manuscript are in the handwriting of an amanuensis, most probably Houston's secretary. The complimentary close and signature, however, are in Houston's vigorous penmanship. The address, likewise, to the Louisiana Advertiser, New Orleans, La., "Care of Col. William Christy," is in Houston's handwriting.

Dr. Alex Dienst of Temple, former president of the Texas State Historical Association and recognized expert on Texas history documents, recalls that General Houston went to New Orleans shortly after the battle to get medical attention for the severe wound in his ankle. Dr. Dienst thinks it probable that Houston did not complete the draft of his report until after he reached that city. There he had it published at his own expense in pamphlet form, later distributing these over Texas in open letter fashion. Copies of this original pamphlet are today extremely rare.

The original of Houston's report, according to Miss Harriet Smithers, archivist of the Texas State Library at Austin, was first filed among the records of the Republic.

Have Certified Copy

"Evidence available today indicates," added Miss Smithers, "that the report was transferred to the military archives of the new state after the annexation of Texas in 1845. From those military archives it disappeared, having probably been destroyed by the fire that consumed the Adjutant General's office at Austin in October, 1855.

"We have, however, a certified copy of the report. It is attested by J. G. Swisher and James Davidson, both of whom held the office of adjutant general."

Dr. Eugene C. Barker, head of the history department of the University of Texas and leading Texas historian, also states that the so-called original report is missing.

The News has satisfied itself as to the genuineness of Houston's handwriting and signature on the document. Among those passing on this point is W. R. Fuller, chief teller of the First National Bank in Dallas, whose expert opinion on handwriting and signatures is relied on by his bank.

Bale of Cotton Kept In Family 72 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Laurens, S. C.

HENRY THOMPSON, Cross Hill planter, thought so much of a bale of cotton that he refused to sell it in 1863—and today it still is unsold.

The bale now is in possession of Hall Fleming of Ora, a grandson, though it weighs a bit less than the original 454 pounds because souvenir hunters have plucked tufts of the fleece.

Mr. Thompson, a slave owner, ginned the bale on a horsepower outfit and wrapped it in cloth bound by ropes. Thirty years ago it was rebaled with jute and steel ties to preserve it and placed in the warehouse here.

Cotton has gone up as high as 40 cents, but the bale, handed down through the family, is being preserved as a relic.

Cheaper Railroad Fares Win Support of B. & O.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Taking the stand that passenger fares in the East are too high, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company today disagreed with the Pennsylvania Railroad and other eastern lines which insist that the Interstate Commerce Commission should not interfere with present rates.

The commission has before it a report by one of its examiners proposing that passenger fares throughout the country be fixed at two cents a mile for coach travel and three cents for use of Pullman cars. This would increase rates in the South, but lower them east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

Sudetic Germans In North Bohemia Seek Work Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — More than 50,000 Germans from North Bohemia recently assembled at Haida, one of the centers of the Czechoslovak glass industry, to demonstrate their unity and emphasize upon the central Government in Prague the necessity to take more comprehensive measures to deal with unemployment in the German-speaking districts of the republic. The problem has been acute for the past few years.

The Sudetic Germans, their leader, Konrad Henlein, declared, simply demand their right. The victory which they achieved at the last general election has attracted European attention to their conditions, he continued, and if the Czechoslovak state could not or would not alleviate their distress, then the Sudetic Germans must be allowed to save themselves from starving by large-scale international help schemes.

Self-Help

Last year the Sudetic Germans themselves had contributed very much to help those of their number in distress, but such sacrifice was insufficient to overcome the present crisis.

Economic conditions in North Bohemia have been bad ever since the world slump began. It has hit the Germans in those parts particularly hard because so many of them were engaged in the glass industry—making the cheaper kinds of glass ornaments which earlier found a ready market in India and other parts of the Orient.

At the same meeting the Henlein Party emphasized its loyalty to the state, its willingness to continue in active co-operation with the authorities, and adherence to the constitution.

Armed Form Opposed

This is given in answer to those who accuse them of being the advance guard of the German National Socialists in Czechoslovakia.

The Czech press, in its comments on this gathering, criticizes the military formation of the Henlein Party which, it says, bears no analogy to anything in this republic, but is markedly like what is to be found in National Socialist Germany. The whole movement, this press furthter declares, flourishes simply upon the industrial misery of North Bohemia.

Captain of Dixie Hoped to Run Before Florida Hurricane

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Capt. E. W. Sundstrom told an inquiry board today that his ship, the Morgan Liner Dixie, floundered helpless in the Florida Straits four hours before she went aground Sept. 2 on French Reef. He said he had received hurricane warnings but sailed because he thought he could run before the storm.

At 1:30 p. m., he said, he received word the hurricane was 180 miles astern of him. At 2:30 p. m., he told the inquiry—that of the U. S. steamboat inspection service inquiry board—the ship began to feel the fury of the storm.

"I have never experienced such heavy weather in all my life," Captain Sundstrom said. "Most of the time the ship was rolling 35 degrees. At 5:30 p. m. I increased the speed because I knew we were drifting into the reef and I tried to get her away."

He said the line struck the reef at full speed ahead and never moved until freed by tugs. Of damage to the ship the captain said three lifeboats were swept away, the light superstructure was entirely wrecked, windows were broken, even in the ports, and that a large meat block anchored to the kitchen floor was torn loose and rolled around "as if it were a box."

Levy of Fine on Sailing Vessel Threatens Closing of a Maritime Era

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 1 (AP)—A $1000 fine threatens the existence of the last vestige of the days when hardy travelers crossed the ocean in sailing ships.

Emigration authorities here announced levying of the fine against the sailing vessel, Corona, only boat now plying between this port and the Cape Verde Islands.

When the craft, built originally as a contestant for the privilege of defending the America's Cup in 1893, sailed into this harbor last July emigration authorities warned 10 seamen on board to remain off shore on the grounds they were not bonafide members of the crew. Later a seaman, Miguel Alves, 23, was injured seriously in an automobile accident. Emigration officials claimed he had been allowed to come ashore illegally, and the fine against the vessel was announced Wednesday night.

Once a proud contestant for the honor of representing the United States in the America's Cup races in 1893, the Corona bowed to a fleeter ship, the Vigilant, which defeated Valkyrie II, the English boat. In 1930 she served as living quarters for members of the crew of the Enterprise, Harold S. Vanderbilt's successful defender in that series. Then she entered the New Bedford-Cape Verde packet service. Capt. John Souza of New Bedford is master and owner.

The service itself dates back to the days when proud whaling ships, heeling under a stiff breeze, sailed into this famous port. Then it was customary for New Bedford whalers to recruit their own crews and many a ship owner owed the skillful handling of his ship to the seamen signed on at the Cape Verde Islands.

A colony of Cape Verde natives settled here and traffic back and forth between the islands, 350 miles west of Cape Verde, Africa, commenced. But modern ships and emigration restrictions cut into the trade until only a few ships, still under sail, continued in the trade. Last year two boats, the Winnepesaukee and the John R. Manta, sank with all hands en route to the islands. A third was wrecked after reaching its destination, a voyage of one or two months depending on the caprices of the wind.

The Corona, last ship of its kind in the service, was scheduled to start its voyage back next week with a cargo of lumber, furniture, boat parts and other materials. The fine was expected to delay its sailing.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

in an effort to build up allies. The reported plan to compose German differences with Austria—said to have been presented to Austria by German Minister von Papen—included full freedom for Austrian National Socialists to join the German fatherland front, plus seats in the Austrian Cabinet. In return Germany would recognize Austria's independence, end National Socialist propaganda in Austria, and remove the tax on German tourists entering Austria.

Meanwhile, Hungary's Premier Gömbös was in conference with German officials, and Germany's Ambassador-at-Large von Ribbentrop was in Poland on a similar errand. The military alliances between Russia, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and France were said to have precipitated the German diplomatic moves.

Counter Maneuvers:

France officially announced that talks with Britain were under way, looking toward military agreements in the event of Covenant violations in central and eastern Europe.

At Geneva, the Little Entente asked Britain for specific assurance that Germany would be prevented from union with Austria, and that other potential treaty upsets be forestalled by a firm British commitment.

Small powers seek British underwriting: Page 1.

Van Sweringen—Friends Save Stocks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Control of their $3,000,000,000 railroad empire reverted to the Van Sweringen brothers of Cleveland yesterday, after a brief depression interlude in the hands of bankers. The control was vested in the Alleghany Corporation, a holding company at the apex of a pyramid of holding companies. The majority stocks thereof were offered at public auction on order of the bankers, whose $48,000,000 loan to the corporation had been defaulted. Anyone of responsible interest might bid.

But the Van Sweringen agent had no effectual competition. The stocks were knocked down for $3,121,000, the small price being evidence of the risk in carrying on the properties. They revert, not directly to the Van Sweringen brothers; for they could be sued for the unpaid loan, but to "friendly interests." An Indiana manufacturer and a Cleveland shipowner were disclosed as the new financial backers, to the great interest of Wall Street.

Thus the men who built the rail system from an initial investment of $550,000 and saw it founder in depression are preparing to rehabilitate it. But "I would rather have paid the bill (to the bankers)," tersely commented O. P. Van Sweringen.

The "Vans" resume control: Financial Page.

Newfoundland—New Governor Appointed

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. (AP)—Vice Admiral Sir Humphrey Thomas Walwyn has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland, the Government announced today, succeeding Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, whose term was to have run until next May.

The retirement of Governor Anderson followed persistent reports that he had found himself out of harmony with the Commission Government, which was given almost dictatorial powers when established in February, 1934.

Memel—Elections Results Still Unknown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMEL—The ballot totals of the Memel Diet election will not be known for several days. But other immediate results were recorded today.

Official sources said that a very high percentage of the electorate had voted—probably 90 per cent. Few disturbances were reported, despite the complex voting system and the 24-hour delay in completing the balloting. No gesture was made from Germany across the border. Germans in Memel predicted an overwhelming triumph for their candidates.

As to the delay in the voting, German Memellanders termed it Lithuanian strategy and officially protested to Britain, France and Italy. Lithuanians retorted that the Germans deliberately prolonged the time at the polls.

Miners—Return to Work With 10 P. C. Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Back to the mines went the peaceful 400,000 today. In the possession of these soft coal miners were new contracts carrying higher wages, as the consequence of their short strike. In the possession of the employers was more cash and cleaner inventories, from the reduction of their surplus stocks during the strike period.

A few employers refused to sign the contracts, and their men were still out on strike. For the rest, day labor, yard and subsidiary work will bring 10 per cent more in the pay envelope. The piece rate for digging and loading coal is advanced by nine cents a ton.

'Noiseless Nights'—Become Police Rule in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York police become formal arbiters of noise etiquette here today, as the city goes on the "whisper" standard. The order of the day is Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's handhewn "metropolitan golden rule" to "keep as quiet as you would like the other fellow to keep while you are sleeping."

On Oct. 1 is officially inaugurated a drive for "noiseless nights," with even the milk-wagon horses on rubber heels.

Currency Crisis—Lithuania Clamps on Control

KAUNAS, Lithuania (AP)—Foreign currency control was introduced today into Lithuania, apparently as the result of withdrawals of gold and the unsatisfactory condition of trade and industry. Foreign economic observers said the move chiefly was due to Germany's "economic boycott" as the result of the dispute over the Memel territory.

Art Used as Crime Corrective In New York's Prison for Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—New York's House of Detention for Women, a $2,000,000 skyscraper prison in Greenwich Village, is being brightened with colorful wall decorations as an aid toward helping prisoners there regain normal habits of living.

The first of these frescoes, painted by Miss Lucienne Bloch, is nearing completion. Others are to be added by the Works Progress Administration when weather conditions permit the work to be resumed.

Miss Ruth E. Collins, superintendent of the institution, stressed today that artistic surroundings, of which the frescoes are a part, have a positive value in correcting criminal tendencies which have brought the present prison population to 474 persons.

Wholesome Thinking

"These elements of art lead toward wholesome thinking," she said, "and, of course, that is essential to the individual reform in which we are interested. Our goal here is to make living conditions as nearly normal as possible. We are not going to maintain an atmosphere suitable only for social outcasts."

While the prison itself, opened in 1932, was regarded by prison administrators as model in every respect, Miss Collins has since made numerous efforts to increase its homelikeness. Bricks have been removed to make way for windows in several places. In others, openings have been closed to make winter recreation rooms where the residents may enjoy social games. It is in one of these partially closed courts on the twelfth story that the frescoes are being applied.

Very soon after the building was opened, Miss Collins explained, several inmates worked upon panel decorations in one of the rooms. Later the superintendent had colorful travel posters placed at intervals along the corridors and in some of the halls. Early this year, it was decided to place a mural in the building as a woman's work-relief project.

Engaged for Work

Miss Bloch, daughter of Ernest Bloch, composer, was engaged to do the work, and planned several designs with the assistance of Miss Collins. That finally selected is called "The Cycle of Woman's Life From Childhood to Womanhood." Ultimately, most of the wall space in this twelfth floor room will be covered in telling that story.

The first panel, measuring 7 by 16 feet, is painted upon the main building wall and shows a group of children at play in a New York public park. Tall buildings form the background, but in the front is seen a mother caring for her family. Other elements of the design are a dog and a sidewalk vendor of fruits and vegetables.

When the last bits of color have been applied, Miss Bloch expects to lay aside her brushes and stop work until spring. This is because one side of the court is open. Frescoes cannot be applied at outdoor temperatures likely to prevail in New York during the winter months, it was explained.

Women in the prison have found the process of applying frescoes a matter of much interest, attendants said. At first some of them were suspicious of Miss Bloch's being in their midst, but recently they have crowded about to inquire about the progress of her work and what will be attempted next.

Court Halts Collection Of Compensating Taxes

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Campbell Soup Company attacked in United States Court yesterday the constitutionality of compensating taxes which, under the Agriculture Adjustment Act, may be levied along with processing taxes.

Judge William H. Kirkpatrick granted an order restraining the collectors of internal revenue and customs from collecting $5800 levied as a "compensating tax" against a consignment of rice shipped from Holland for the soup company. Argument will be heard Oct. 7.

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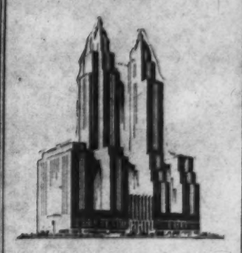

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Down town. Moderate rates for high-class accommodations beginning at $1.50 without bath, $2.00 with bath. Excellent meals. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Y. M. C. A. Hotel
for Men and Women
Class A, 12 stories, centrally located near three Christian Science churches. Comfortable rooms, moderate rates. Top floors reserved exclusively for women.
351 TURK STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

Oregon

MALLORY HOTEL
Residential—tourist yet near to business
-fireproof-
refined atmosphere
250 S.W. 15th AVE. center
PORTLAND · OREGON

SPECIAL OVER COLUMBUS DAY
TICKETS REDUCED MORE THAN 1/2

MONTREAL $8
Round Trip from Boston 16 Coaches. Leave Boston October 10 11 or 12 Thursday, October 10 11 or Friday, October 11 or Saturday, October 12. Return from Montreal anytime before midnight, October 13. Sleeping car service at small extra cost.

QUEBEC $10
Round Trip from Boston in Coaches. Oct. 11 or Sat. Oct. 12. Return Oct. 13. Stopovers at Montreal and Quebec. Return up to midnight, Oct. 14. Sleeping car cost. Quebec to St. Anne de Beaupre, 50c.

MAINE $5 TO $7
Round Trip from Boston (coaches only). Portland and all other points in Maine up to only $7 for round trip. Leave Boston on any train except streamlined train leaving at 12. Return any time up to midnight, October 14.
CALL CAPITOL 6000 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
BOSTON AND MAINE

Hotel SOMERSET
400 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
A distinguished residential hotel offering spacious well-appointed suites to please the most discriminating.
Two-way exposure, facing Commonwealth Avenue and the beautiful Fenway. Suites have been renovated and newly furnished, and have ample closet space. Full hotel service.
Excellent Restaurant
Moderate Rentals
SUITES OF 1 TO 5 ROOMS
Transient or Permanent Rates
Boston, Mass.

S.S. Normandie
WEDNESDAY OCT. 9
4 P. M.
PIER 88
● World's largest and fastest ship. For England and France. First, Tourist, and Third. Superb food. See your Travel Agent.
TAKE YOUR CAR ABROAD WITH YOU
Other Sailings: CHAMPLAIN, Nov. 9; LAFAYETTE, Nov. 2; ILE DE FRANCE, Oct. 19
French Line 610 Fifth Ave. (Rockefeller Center) Telephone, COlumbus 5-2300

NEW CROP FRESH CRANBERRIES now on sale!
Free recipe cards at grocery and fruit stores selling
Eatmor Cranberries

Listed Stock Quotations

Many New High Records Established in New York Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Motors Continue In Favor by Many Market Traders

By Forrest Price

More new highs for the year.

A goodly number of them.

Motor stocks and affiliates were again conspicuous.

Volume of trading amounted to about 1,300,000 shares.

A note of caution was apparent but it did not influence much selling.

Some traders think that the market is due for a jolt should war break out abroad.

And they are sitting tight.

Then there are others who see a strong industrial uptrend at home. They are the buyers.

The market turned soft in the late trading, and greater activity prevailed.

In the list of new highs recorded today are Food Machinery, General Baking preferred, General Motors, Holland Furnace, Hat Corp., Glidden, Ingersoll Rand, International Paper, Case, du Pont, Eaton Manufacturing, Armstrong Cork, Thatcher, Timken, Westinghouse, American Locomotive preferred, American Typefounders preferred, Pere Marquette prior preferred, Libby-Owens-Ford, Maytag preferred with warrants and Mullins Manufacturing preferred new.

These all made gains of good fractions to more than 2 points.

There were a lot of others, particularly the steels, rising from 1 to 3 points or so. Westinghouse was one of the good gainers. Likewise the New Haven Company issues.

On the minus side of the account United Fruit displayed conspicuous weakness by dropping about 7 points.

In the bond division New Haven issues were strong on the announcement that interest on the road's obligations due today was being paid. Other carrier issues moved in a narrow groove. Some corporate loans moved sharply forward. Most U. S. Governments were slightly lower. Small gains were recorded by some of the foreigners.

There was good demand for cotton and the grains, and prices improved accordingly. Wheat had a buoyant advance in the late trading at Chicago. It was attributed to "war buying."

People nowadays talk in terms of billions as glibly as they did in terms of millions not many years ago.

This is due to the World War and its consequences to a very large extent. The tremendous cost of the war upheaval to all the nations of the world with the accompanying restrictions of legitimate industrial activities is now followed by an irresistible demand for replacements and new equipment.

The National Association of Manufacturers estimates that when confidence is fully restored it will mean that orders for industrial equipment and other durable goods amounting to $20,000,000,000 will be released.

One-tenth of this huge sum, or 2,000,000,000, would go into electric equipment, it is figured.

Demand of the railroads for equipment and rails, it is estimated, would amount to $4,000,000,000 if they could raise the money to buy what they need.

It is not difficult to conceive what fillip business would receive if even a tenth of these demands were to be met. The business backlog is certainly enormous.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; motors keep list in even keel.

Bonds: Irregular; industrials higher.

Curb: Mixed; specialties firm.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; rates narrow.

Cotton: Higher; domestic and foreign trade buying.

Sugar: Quiet; commission house liquidation.

Chicago

Wheat: Buoyant; war buying broad.

Corn: Higher; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Mostly steady; some strong.

Hogs: 25-35 lower; top $10.90.

Foreign

London—Trading was inactive on the stock exchange today pending fresh political moves. Oil shares firmed on Trinidad leaseholds' dividend increase, while rubber issues remained steady. Other stocks were neglected. The market closed easy.

Paris—Prices recovered on the Bourse today as hopes in the Government's efforts to revive trade, outbalanced anxiety over the international tension. Buyers, although cautious, absorbed what few offers persisted, and rentes, bank stocks, industrial and international issues regained part of their recent losses. The closing tone was firm.

Berlin—Weakness continued on the Boerse today, although bonds were dull but steadier. The closing tone was easier.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Stock of Record
Holly Sugar pf	$7	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Regular				
Alaska Jun G Min	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Do extra	15c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
California Elec Gen Co				
6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 24
Air West Pwr of Calif				
7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 24
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 24
Croechler Mfg Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 24
Do A pf	$1.50	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 24
Plymouth Cordage	$1.25	Q	Oct. 19	Sept. 26
Quaker State Oil & Refining Corp	20c	Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Tamer Smelting	$1.75	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 8
Do 2 pf	$6.50	..	Dec. 2	Nov. 8

N. Y. Department Store Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—The Oct. 1 monthly review of credit and business conditions by the Federal Reserve Agent at New York states that total sales of the reporting department stores in the metropolitan area of New York for the first half of September were 10.3 per cent ahead of the corresponding period a year ago. The survey notes that "more than the usual seasonal expansion appears to have occurred from August to September."

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct.1	Sept.30
50	32	1.20¶	Abraham & Str	70	49½	48½	49	..	
115	110	7	Abraham & S pf	10	113	113	113	..	
9¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	600	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾	
94	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	10	94	94	94	..	
35½	28	2	Adams Millis	300	34¾	34½	34½	34½	
14¼	8	.60	Addressograph	500	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13½	
14⅛	4½	..	Advance Rumely	1100	13⅝	13¼	12⅞	13½	
8¾	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	7	6¾	7	7	
152⅛	104¾	3¶	Air Reduction	700	149	148½	148½	149	
20½	15¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	1300	16	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
19⅜	6⅜	..	Allegh Corp ppf (h)	300	14⅜	14	14⅜	..	
2⅛	⅜	..	Allephany Corp (h)	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½	
8½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	400	6	6	6	6⅜	
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	700	27⅞	26¾	26¾	27¾	
173	125	6	Allied Chem	200	170	169	169	..	
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	126	125¾	125¾	..	
7⅜	3½	..	Allied Stores	900	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6½	
29½	12	..	Allis Chalmers	2800	28⅝	26¾	26¾	27¼	
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	200	16	16	16	..	
73¾	49	5	Allied St pf	100	69	68	68	..	
71	48½	2	Amerada	300	64¼	64	64	..	
57⅜	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	400	52½	52	52	52½	
32½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	300	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
65¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	63	63	63	63½	
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	500	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	15	
86½	72	6	Am Crys S 1pf	140	83½	83	83	83⅝	
128½	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	127	127	127	127⅞	
38⅛	21	1	Am Brake S&F	300	33⅜	32¼	32¾	32¾	
146⅝	110	4¶	Am Can	900	142	141½	141½	141½	
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	100	157	157	157	157	
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	500	21	20¼	20¼	20½	
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	49⅝	
22	8	..	Am Chain	900	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼	
107	38	1¾g	Am Chain pf	300	106⅛	106½	106⅝	106	
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	200	87¼	87	87	87	
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	27	26½	26½	26⅞	
3	3/4	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	200	1	1	1	..	
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	1300	6	5¾	5¾	6¼	
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	31	31	31	32	
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	11⅛	11	11	11¼	
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	200	12⅛	12	12	N	
39¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	38¼	38½	38¼	39	
37¼	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Prod	1500	32⅞	31¼	32¼	31⅝	
4⅞	2¼	..	Am Ice	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	
24	18	2	Am Ice pf	100	20½	20½	20½	21	
9⅜	4½	..	Am International	200	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	300	16⅛	16¼	16¼	16¼	
58	32	..	Am Loco pf	400	54½	53½	53½	52	
10¼	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	600	9½	9½	9½	10	
9¾	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	9⅝	9½	9½	..	
24¾	13½	..	Am Metal	1700	24½	23¾	23¾	24⅜	
28⅞	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	300	27	26¼	26¼	27	
30⅛	24	1½	Am News	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	..	
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	2200	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅝	
41½	8¾	..	Am P&L 5% pf	400	30	29	29	30	
49½	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf	200	34	34	34	35	
18⅜	10½	..	Am Radiator	3800	17¼	16⅞	17	17	
27⅞	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	3200	26¾	25⅜	25⅝	26⅜	
95¾	6	5	Am Safety Razor	200	91½	91	91	94	
14⅝	4½	..	Am Seating	500	14	13⅞	14	13¾	
41½	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	21½	21¼	21½	21½	
51¼	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2700	48¾	48⅜	48⅝	48⅝	
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	140½	140½	140½	..	
117¼	103	.13½g	Am S&R 6% pf	300	112¾	112½	112¾	112¼	
76	63	3¶	Am Snuff	400	72	72	72	72¾	
107⅝	72½	5	Am Tob	600	102½	101¼	101¼	102¾	
105½	74¾	5	Am Tob B	600	104¾	103¾	104	104	
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	17	16	16	17	
106	58	2	Am Steel F pf	20	98	98	98	..	
43	33½	2¶	Am Stores	700	38¾	38¾	38¾	..	
70½	51¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	52½	52	52½	52¾	
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	135	135	135	135	
145¾	98⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	1900	140	138½	138½	140	
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	600	5¾	5¼	5	5¼	
26¼	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	2120	26¼	23	25	23	
27	18½	1¶	Am Sum Tob	200	24¼	24½	24½	..	
19¼	7⅜	..	Am Wat W & E	4600	16½	15¼	15⅜	16¼	
82	48	6	Am Wat Ipf	100	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81¾	
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	2700	10	9¼	9¼	9½	
61⅛	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	4800	60⅝	57½	57¼	59½	
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	200	1	1	1	1	
5⅛	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf(h)	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5	
5	3	..	Am Zinc L&S	200	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
22	8	..	Anaconda Cop	16900	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	20¼	
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	1800	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12¾	
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	200	48	48	48	48	
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1400	4¼	3⅞	4	4	
70⅜	55½	.6	Armour Ill pr pf	600	60⅞	59¾	60⅛	60	
8	4	..	Arnold Constable	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	
8⅞	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
38	16½	50	Armstrong Cork	1100	38	37¼	37⅝	37	
15½	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
57⅞	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	1900	49⅝	46¼	46¼	48¾	
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	200	88	88	88	88¼	
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	1300	24	23¼	23¼	23¾	
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	90	5	5	5	5	
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1400	21½	21¼	21¼	21⅜	
47½	22	2	Atlas Powder	400	44	41¾	41¾	41⅝	
115	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	113⅝	113½	113⅝	113¼	
8⅞	4	..	Atlas Tack	200	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
39¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	8600	39¾	37	38⅛	37	
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	200	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½	
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	900	3½	3¼	3½	3½	
—B—									
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	900	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	2600	15¾	15	15	15⅜	
23	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	19	18½	18½	19	
115	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	112½	112½	112½	..	
68	32	..	Barker Bros pf	40	68	68	68	..	
11½	3½	25	Bayuk Cigar	100	44¼	44¼	44½	45	
10⅝	5⅞	.60¶	Beardsall A	2700	9¾	9½	9½	9½	
19	14½	.50b	Beatrice Cream	200	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	
33½	33¼	2	Beech Creek	20	33½	33½	33½	..	
12	7	1¶	Beech-Nut Pack	100	95	95	95	..	
14⅜	11½	1	Belding Heim	100	13¾	13¼	13¼	13⅜	
23¼	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	7800	23¼	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜	
19⅜	15⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	19	18¼	19	19	
51⅜	34	2	Best & Co	800	51¾	51	51⅜	51	
68½	39⅝	3	Bethlehem Steel	3900	58¾	57⅝	57⅝	58⅜	
103¾	55¾	13½b	Beth Steel pf	400	101½	100½	100½	100½	
27½	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	27	27	27	26½	
14¼	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	4800	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅝	
23⅞	16⅜	.40	Bloomingdale	10	23	23	23	..	
82¼	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	40	83	83	83	..	
16⅛	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	800	13⅞	12¾	12¾	13¾	
59⅞	39¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	49½	48½	48½	48¼	
47¾	40	2¶	Bon Ami B	260	40¾	40	40	..	
29.60	21.60	1.60	Borden	2500	24¼	23¾	23¾	24	
57¾	28¼	2	Borg Warner	2600	58⅝	57¼	57¼	57½	
49⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	6700	49⅝	47½	48	49	
15⅝	8½	.40	Bridgpt Brass	1700	15⅜	14¾	14¾	15¼	
45⅝	23¾	3	Briggs & Stratt	200	44¼	44	44¼	44	
36⅜	21⅝	2¶	Bristol Myers	200	36	36	36	36	
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	100	42½	42½	42½	43⅛	
31⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	100	23	23	23	22¾	
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	63¼	62¾	62¾	63¼	
6⅞	3¾	..	Brunswick Balke	500	7	6¼	6½	6¼	
8⅜	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¾	
15	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
¾	¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	800	⅝	½	½	½	
6⅛	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	900	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
51	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	50½	50½	50½	50	
9¼	2½	..	Budd Wheel	5700	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞	
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	2800	23⅞	23	23	23	
11	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	100	10	10	10	..	
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	400	1½	1¼	1½	..	
1¾	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	40	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	1470	8⅝	7¾	7¾	..	
20½	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1800	20¼	19½	19½	20	
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	200	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	..	
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Con & Zinc	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
1¾	⅜	..	Buttericck (h)	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	500	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	16¼	
60¾	32	..	Byers pf	20	58	58	58	..	
—C—									
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	800	35	34	34	35	
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅜	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1500	5¼	5¼	5⅜	5¼	
27	7⅞	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	5200	25⅞	25	25	25½	
16⅜	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	3200	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8¾	
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	4000	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9½	
37	30	2	Cannon Mills	500	37	36¾	37	..	
31½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	80	44¼	44¼	44¼	..	
81½	45¾	4	Case Thresh	3000	81¼	78½	78½	79⅛	
118	85½	4	Case Thresh pf	10	117½	117½	117½	..	
55½	56½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	2300	53¼	51¾	52½	52⅜	
35⅝	19½	..	Celanese Corp	5300	28½	27¼	27¼	28⅜	
39¼	11⅞	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	240	38¼	36½	36½	38⅛	
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	300	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25¾	
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	700	59¼	58	58	58¼	
7	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	800	6½	6¼	6¼	6½	
7	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	7	7	7	..	
49¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	45½	45¼	45¼	45	
47½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1600	45⅜	44⅞	44⅞	45¼	
2½	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	300	1	1	1	1	
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	300	2⅝	2½	2½	..	
34½	15¾	1¶	Chi Mail Order	200	30	29⅜	29⅝	30	
3	½	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	100	1	1	1	1	
4¾	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & SP pf (h)	1600	1	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12	4⅝	..	Chi PneuTool	2000	11¾	11½	11½	11¾	
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	44	43⅝	43⅝	44	
2⅝	¾	..	Chi RI & P (h)	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	
4⅛	1⅝	..	Csl RI&P 7% (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..	
25¼	9	..	Chile Copper	3000	22¾	22½	22¾	22	
74⅝	31	1¶	Chrysler	32500	73⅞	71⅝	71¾	72¾	
35¾	27⅝	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	900	35½	34	34½	34¼	
24½	14	..	City Ice & Fuel	500	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅝	
18⅜	12½	.80	Clark Equipment	800	18	17¾	18	17⅞	
247½	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	1500	247½	246	247½	245	
19¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate Palm PP	2600	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm P pf	500	105	105	105	..	
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	300	55	55	55	54½	
33½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	3500	32½	30⅞	30⅞	31⅞	
107	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	10	105	105	105	..	
5½	½	..	Colo F & IR (h)	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..	
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	40	14½	13½	13½	13⅞	
17¾	7	..	Colo &2So 1pf	80	14	14	14	12	
14	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	6000	12	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	300	67	66⅝	66⅝	67	
94	67	4	Columbian Carb	600	88½	88	88½	89	
53½	39½	2½	Comm Credit	3200	51¾	51½	51⅝	52	
72	56¼	2.80¶	Comm Inv Tr	500	67¼	66¼	66⅜	67	
102½	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	700	102½	102¼	102½	102⅜	
23⅞	17⅜	.60¶	Comm Solvents	2800	19	18¼	18⅜	18¾	
2⅞	..	..	Comwlth & So	4000	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	
65¼	29½	3	Comwlth2&S 6pf	300	58⅜	58¾	58¾	58⅝	
119½	112	5½	Com Cred pf	200	114½	114½	114½	..	
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1000	37½	37	37½	37⅜	
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	30	42	41	41	40	
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	500	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
22½	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	200	16	16	15	16	
34½	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	20000	28⅝	27¼	27⅜	27¾	
101¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	1400	99	98½	99	98¾	
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	2000	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	2500	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞	
5	2½	..	Consol Oil pf	100	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	
1⅞	½	..	Consol Textile	2500	¾	¾	¾	¾	
82	11	6½	Con Cig ppf ww	110	77	76½	77	76¼	
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	700	13	12½	12½	12⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	..	Container B	600	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛	
1¾	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	300	1	¾	¾	..	
67¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	57	
91¼	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	800	87	86½	86½	86¾	
14⅜	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	1500	14⅜	13¾	14¼	13¾	
42¾	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	1000	40¾	40	40	40¼	
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23	15½	.12½b	Cont Oil	2400	20½	19¾	19¾	19⅞	
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	40	55¾	55½	55¾	55¼	
78⅜	60¼	3	Corn Products	2000	62	61	61	62½	
6⅝	4½	..	Coty	500	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	200	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	
36¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	300	33	33	33	33	
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	45¾	45½	45¾	45⅜	
92	74½	5	Crown W Pap 1pf	10	91¼	91¼	91¼	..	
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	700	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	1000	25½	24⅝	25	24½	
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	100	10	9½	10	..	
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	67½	67½	67½	67½	
47½	39⅞	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	40½	40½	40½	40⅞	
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	200	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼	
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3500	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1700	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
31	16	..	Cutler Hammer	1000	31	30¼	31	30½	
88	73	7	Cushman 7%	10	87½	87½	87½	..	
31	16	..	Cutler Hammer	1000	31	30¼	31	30½	
—D—									
50⅜	35½	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	100	37	37	37	..	
40¾	26½	1½¶	Diamond Match	100	38	38	38	..	
43½	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	700	40¾	40½	40¼	41	
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	500	7½	7½	7½	7½	
33	17½	.75b	Douglas A	1500	31¼	30	30¼	30½	
34	13¼	1½a	Dresser A	100	22¼	22	22½	..	
13¾	6¾	..	Dresser B	100	13	13	13	..	
42	22¾	..	Deere & Co	1000	40¾	39	39⅜	39	
28	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	700	28	29½	28	28	
43½	12½	..	Del & Hudson	1300	36½	34⅝	34⅝	36	
19¼	11	..	Del Lack & W	1800	15⅝	14½	14½	15	
103½	65	4	Detroit Edison	300	101	100½	100½	..	
5½	2	..	Dunhill Int	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..	
135¼	86⅜	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	2000	130½	126	126	128¾	
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	130	130	130	..	
—E—									
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	500	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	
161	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	200	154½	154½	154½	156¼

Business and Industry

Control of 28,000-Mile Rail Empire Passes at N. Y. Auction

Commerce and Finance

Utility Act Test Now Seen on Way To Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 1—Final test of the Wheeler-Rayburn Holding Company Act is today headed straight for the United States Supreme Court, oral argument in the case brought by Dr. Ferd Lautenbach, Baltimore dentist and a bondholder of the American States Public Service Company, challenging its constitutionality, having been completed before a lower tribunal—the Federal District Court—here Saturday afternoon. Lawyers in the case were instructed to file briefs, whereupon Judge William C. Coleman, before whom the case came, will hand down his decision. The case will then go directly to the high court.

The real purpose of the action is twofold—first, to obtain an advisory opinion which might be used as the basis of proceedings in connection with the reorganization of the American States Public Service Company, now in the hands of trustees, and, secondly, to determine the future of all electric holding companies as affected by the act.

Great Array of Talent

One of the greatest arrays of legal talent seen in Baltimore in a long time argued for and against the measure. Heading the opposition was John W. Davis, internationally known constitutional and corporation lawyer, attorney for J. P. Morgan & Co., who are heavily interested in public utilities, and counsel for the Edison Electric Institute, trade association composed of the most powerful electric companies in America. Mr. Davis represented Dr. Lautenbach in the case, although the Baltimore dentist testified on Friday that he was not paying Mr. Davis his fee.

Thomas G. Corcoran, Special Assistant Attorney General, and Judge John J. Burns, chief counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission, appeared as "friends of the court" and upheld the constitutionality of the act. Benjamin J. Cohen, who assisted in writing the legislation, was with them at counsel table. Ralph P. Buell of New York represented an investment trust owning bonds of the American States Public Service Company and William L. Rawls of Baltimore represented the trustees of the company.

The proceedings revealed that the utility interests were prepared to contest the constitutionality of the Wheeler-Rayburn Act with all their resources. Mr. Davis, their spokesman, characterized it as "the gravest threat at the present liberties of the American citizen."

Calls Power "Arbitrary"

"This act announces the doctrine, and rests upon it, that the right to use the mails is a mere privilege that the citizen enjoys," he said, "and Congress may deprive him of it when it does not like his business or his investment or when it resents his refusal to comply with the law, because . . . these gentlemen in Washington, in their mighty discretion, do not like the business in which he is engaged. I denounce the doctrine."

Mr. Davis, in a two-hour argument, characterized the act as "shot through with power of the most arbitrary and unreasonable character" and as representing "the most unexcused and unexcusable grasp of power" he had ever seen. "No more pernicious doctrine was ever hatched or promulgated in the lives of this great free people," he declared, since, he added, it authorized the Securities and Exchange Commission to use congressional power over the mails and interstate commerce as a club.

He held that, in so far as the Federal Government was concerned, gas and electricity were no more public utilities than was manufacturing, and that the economic theory contained in the act could be made to apply to any and every industry necessary in the affairs of the nation. Furthermore, he held, the act included new correct practices and corporate domicile laws.

Constitutional Questions

"It is not in the power of Congress or any legislative body by its mere fiat to declare any person, any property, any business to be affected with a public interest and then proceed to regulate it," he said. "That is for the courts."

Mr. Davis saw numerous constitutional questions raised by the act, among them the Bill of Rights, the postal power, interstate commerce, due process of law, eminent domain, "capricious legislation" and excessive penalty laws.

Mr. Corcoran charged that the Edison Electric Institute was behind the litigation and declared that if an "omnibus decision" on the constitutionality of the act were given without a specific constitutional question being involved, the way would be opened for corrupt use of Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Court to obtain advisory opinions on recent legislation.

He voiced the view that the Securities and Exchange Commission would have co-operated with the trustees of the American States Public Service Company in working out a reorganization scheme for the concern had it been requested to do so, thus, obviously, making a court decision unnecessary.

Mr. Buell argued that Congress had the right to refuse the use of the mails to companies whose activities it held were "a distinct impact on the public good." The right to use the mails was confined to lawful purposes, he declared.

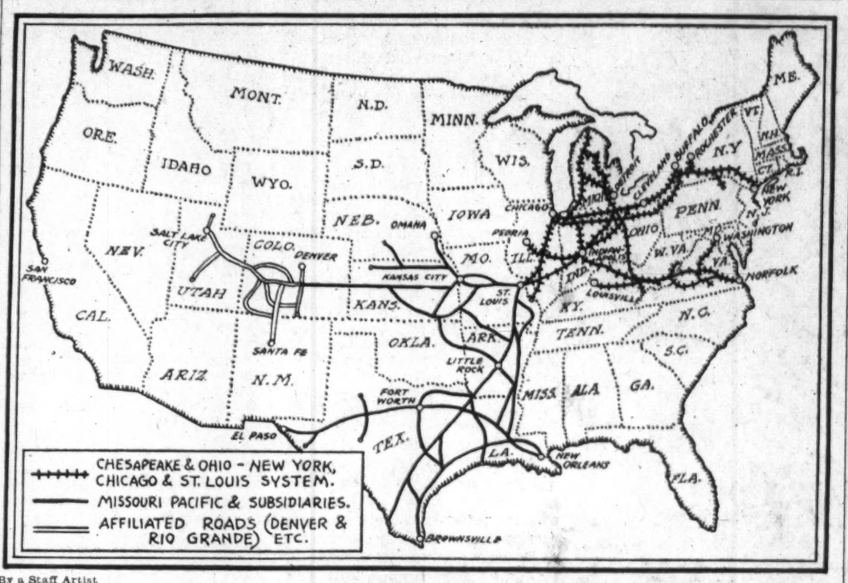
Ryerson to Head Inland Steel Board of Directors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 1—The Inland Steel Corporation has elected Edward L. Ryerson Jr. of this city, business man and philanthropist, as vice chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Reyerson, who is president of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc., also heads the Chicago Council of Social Agencies and the Community Fund of Chicago.

Extent of Railroad Domain Which Van Sweringens Again Control



By a Staff Artist

The Network Shown Above Represents 28,000 Miles of Railways Which Once More Are Under the Dominance of O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen, Cleveland Realty Magnates, Who Defaulted on About $48,000,000 of Loans to J. P. Morgan & Co. and Others, Following the Bursting of the 1929 Speculative Bubble. Their Bid of $3,121,000, Carrying Control of the Alleghany Corporation, Brought Into Their Hands the Direction of What Has Been Termed a "$3,000,000,000 Rail Empire"

U. S. Exports Are Higher to Most Parts of World

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Russia's purchases from the United States were shown by Commerce Department figures today to have dropped to $826,167 in August, from $5,520,379 in July.

The July total, exceptionally large, was mostly accounted for by huge purchases of cotton. The diplomatic exchange between Russia and the United States occurred in the last week in August, too late to affect trade for the month.

Compared with August last year, United States exports to most geographical sections increased. Gains in sales to Europe, North American countries, and Africa more than counter-balanced declines in sales to Asia, South America and Oceania.

Notable among the declines was a drop from $6,030,742 to $1,740,051 in sales to China. Italy, France, Canada and the United Kingdom were among those increasing purchases.

The following table shows exports by grand geographical divisions:

Country	Aug., 1934	Aug., 1935
Europe	$69,086,000	$72,589,000
Northern N. America	27,793,000	28,611,000
Southern N. America	13,790,000	16,215,000
South America	16,523,000	15,362,000
Asia	32,005,000	24,398,000
Oceania	6,118,000	5,076,000
Africa	6,664,000	9,949,000
Imports From Major Geographical Divisions Were:		
Europe	$34,746,000	$45,514,000
Northern N. America	19,108,000	24,098,000
Southern N. America	12,635,000	21,273,000
South America	15,796,000	23,907,000
Asia	33,137,000	48,619,000
Oceania	1,582,000	2,869,000
Africa	2,505,000	2,747,000

Shipments of Gold To U. S. Continue Heavy in September

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Reflecting the unsettled European situation a new and heavy movement of gold to this country continued unabated during September.

For the first 26 days of the month, the National City Bank of New York reports net gold imports of $82,546,000, with an additional $146,435,000 en route to this country or engaged for shipment. The net imports compared with $45,983,000 in August and $16,229,000 in July.

As of September 27, the Treasury reports its gold stocks had reached $9,325,976,085. This figure compared with gold stocks of $6,829,000,000 immediately following the stabilization of the dollar January 31, 1934.

The September shipments brought net imports since the first of the year to more than $1,000,000,000.

Saying that the gold movement represented largely a flight of capital from Europe, the National City Bank in its October letter added: "This reflects in part the alarm as to the international situation which arose out of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, and in part renewed uncertainties in the gold bloc countries, while on our side the promising trend of business in this country has invited the investment of European funds in American securities."

Greece and Australia Expect Big Currant Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

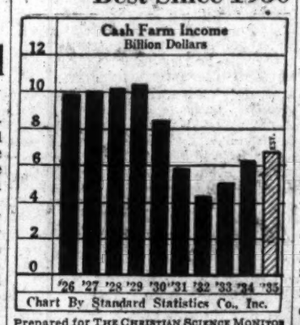
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — Currant crops for 1935 in Australia and Greece will total 170,400 shore tons compared with 165,600 tons in 1934, according to estimates, says a cable to the Department of Agriculture from Paris.

This also compares with a five-year average crop of 146,300 tons for the years 1929-33.

The size of the currant crop in these two countries is of special significance to American raisin exporters because of the competition in world markets between the two dried fruits. Greece and Australia furnish practically all of the currants entering world trade. Most of the exports are sold in European markets, especially in the United Kingdom. In general, the bureau regards the market outlook for the 1935 currant crop as unfavorable because of the large raisin crop this year in Spain, Greece, Turkey, Iran, and Australia.

The 1935 currant crop in Greece is estimated at 148,000 tons compared with 146,000 tons in 1934 and with the five-year average of 126,400 tons. The Australian crop is estimated at 22,400 tons compared with 19,800 tons last year, and with the average crop of 19,940 tons.

Cash Farm Income Best Since 1930



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Department of Agriculture has estimated that farmers' cash income for 1935 will approximate $6,700,000,000, the largest return since 1930. This compares with $6,387,000,000 in 1934, $5,117,000,000 in 1933 and $4,328,000,000 in 1932, the low.

While the actual cash return is estimated at only 5 per cent above that for 1934, the farm value of agricultural production for 1935 will probably be 10 per cent to 15 per cent above that of last season.

Constitutionality Of AAA Is Challenged By Campbell Soup Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 (AP)—Federal Judge William H. Kirkpatrick ordered a hearing on the Campbell Soup Company's challenge of the constitutionality of compensating taxes levied under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

He restrained the collectors of internal revenue and customs from collecting $5800 levied on rice imported by the company from Holland. October 7 was fixed for the hearing.

The compensating tax is levied on imported commodities in an amount equal to the processing tax which would be required if the commodity had been processed in this country.

"The act, by its own terms, attempts to curb the production of agricultural commodities and thereby restore the buying power of farmers to certain conditions that existed 20 years ago or more," the petition says.

"This cannot be described as a means to aid an emergency, but rather as a national planning scheme to restore certain supposedly favorable conditions which prevailed many years ago. Such a scheme is no more or less than an attempt under the guise of an emergency to control agricultural commodities and subdue the farmer and agriculture industry to a socialistic scheme of subjection."

Treasury Bills Yield 0.191 to 0.253 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — The Treasury obtained new money on its recent offering of $100,000,000 bills for an interest rate ranging from 0.191 per cent per annum for the shorter term to $0.253 for the longer term bill.

A total of $270,112,000 was tendered for the two $50,000,000 issues. For the 66-day bills, maturing on March 16, 1936, the total amount applied for was $108,794,000, of which $50,107,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.991 to 99.901.

For the 273-day bills, maturing on July 1, 1936, the total amount applied for was $161,318,000, of which $50,003,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.840 to 99.797.

Insured Deposits Rise 0.4 P. C. in Rhode Island

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—An increase of 0.4 per cent in the deposits in insured Rhode Island banks for the year ended June 30, 1935, over the previous year is reported by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The 16 insured Rhode Island commercial banks had total deposits of $216,497,000 on the latter date. Capital funds had a book value of $33,840,000, cash in vault and other reserve account items totaled $44,734,000, and loans and discounts amounted to $100,764,000.

$53,000,000 Given Away in 6 Months By Stockholders

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Directors and large stockholders of corporations have given away about $53,000,000 worth of securities in the last six months.

During August, the Securities Commission disclosed in a report published today, such gifts totaled $13,000,000. Figures for the previous five months had been released earlier.

About three quarters of the $53,000,000 was given away after President Roosevelt had asked Congress to increase gift taxes. If the gifts had been delayed until after Jan. 1, 1936, when the new law becomes effective, recipients would have received about $1,000,000 less.

Reports of the gifts are contained in monthly statements to the Securities Commission showing all kinds of stock transactions by directors and holders of more than 10 per cent of a corporation's stock, but usually not the names of the recipients of gifts. The reports have disclosed an increasing number of gifts since the President sent his tax message to Congress.

George F. Baker, head of the First National Bank of New York, was both a substantial giver and seller of securities during August. His gifts of General Motors, U. S. Steel, Pullman, and New York Central stocks were worth about $4,642,000 on the market and his sales of the same stocks approached $2,000,000.

Next largest donor of securities was Samuel Zemurray, New Orleans, prominent figure in the United Fruit Company, who gave away $1,350,000 in United Fruit common. A gift of $757,000 in common stock of Sherwin-Williams Company was made by Edward M. Williams, Cleveland. K. T. Keller, Detroit, gave away $365,000 in Chrysler common.

About $300,000 of the capital stock of Stone & Webster Inc. was given by Charles A. Stone, New York. Lafayette A. Bowers, Nashville, gave away $540,000 in the common of United States Tobacco Company. A gift of $309,000 in Minneapolis Honeywell Company common was made by M. C. Honeywell of Wabash, Ind.

All told, some 75 to 80 persons made gifts of more than 440,000 shares of stock in August. This was far more than in any of the previous five months, for which there are records. John D. Rockefeller Jr., with a gift in June of $27,000,000, is the biggest giver yet recorded.

U. S. Sugar Exports Increase 39 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Exports of refined sugar by the United States in the first eight months of 1935 totaled 59,588 long tons, as compared with 42,789 tons in the like period of 1934, an increase of 16,799 tons, or 39.3 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company. The exports for January-August, 1935, are the largest of any corresponding eight months' period in six years, or since 1929, when the shipments totaled 72,755 tons.

Practically every corner of the world is included in the 50 different countries to which United States refined sugars were shipped during the first eight months of 1935. The United Kingdom leads the list with 16,584 tons, being followed by Uruguay and Norway with 7490 and 5557 tons, respectively.

New England Business Continues on Even Keel

According to the monthly review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, general business activity in New England during August was maintained at approximately the same level as that which prevailed in July, and the changes which occurred in the principal industries were largely of seasonal character.

The rise of 6.3 per cent in the value of new contracts awarded in New England during August, as compared with July, was entirely attributable to the recovery in the value of public works contracts awarded, according to the data compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Van Sweringens Regain Control Of Rail Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 — In an auction that had all the noise and excitement of an experts' chess game, the Van Sweringen brothers retained control of their so-called $3,000,000,000 rail empire by a handful of bids made at the end of an hour and a half of auctioneer's droning at a sale yesterday of the collateral behind the defaulted $48,000,000 debt of the Cleveland railroad operators to J. P. Morgan & Co. and other banking interests.

Not once during the sale, which Wall Street had awaited with such interest, and for which the bleak auction rooms of Adrien H. Muller & Son were crowded to the last foot, did bidders raise their voices or were more than three bids made on any parcel of the collateral. The total of bids made by the Van Sweringen representatives, by which they retain control of Alleghany Corporation, controlling interest in Chesapeake Corporation, dominant interest in Chesapeake & Ohio, Nickel Plate, Pere Marquette, Erie, and Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and working control of the Missouri Pacific, was $3,121,000. Of this the largest amount bid in one sum was $2,803,000, which topped the Morgan bid for the same parcel by the small-change sum of $899.

Two Other Bids

It was evident before the sale began that there would be but two important bids for the property, one from Midamerica Corporation, representing the Van Sweringens, and the other from the creditor interests, for bonds had to be posted at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in the morning by all bidders.

Several other houses bid on miscellaneous items in the collateral which were not involved in the system control of the Van Sweringens but none for the issues in whose fate Wall Street was primarily interested. Thus the persistent rumors that Leonard F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson Company, the Tappen interests, and others might bid, were spiked before the sale commenced.

The collateral was auctioned first in 58 separate parcels. As the auctioneer, Frank W. Kingston, went through the set formula for each, but one bid was made in most cases. It came from Mr. F. A. O. Schwartz, one of the firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed, representing the Morgan firm. This bidding for the separate parcels occupied the larger part of the hour and a half of the auction, and during this time the Van Sweringen interests were almost entirely silent.

Parcels in Four Groups

When these bids were all in, the parcels were then lumped in four groups. The total of the bids on each one was announced and the bidding reopened by groups. It was at this point that Midamerica placed its bids. The high point of the sale came when the auctioneer announced that bids totaling $2,802,101 had been received for the parcels in group 2. The bulk of these bids had been made by Mr. Schwartz.

The bidding for the group was opened. In the back of the cleared space in which the financial principals of the sale occupied the only seats in the bare auction room, Col. Leonard P. Ayres, economist and vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, but acting in a personal capacity as representatives of the Van Sweringen's Midamerica Corporation, rose with a sheaf of calculations in his hand, and bid $2,803,000, the round thousand dollar number above the bid which would have raked most of the Alleghany stock back into Morgan hands.

There was a dead silence as the auctioneer looked down at Mr. Schwartz, beside whom sat George Whitney, Morgan partner. Mr. Schwartz shook his head. The gavel fell. Then came an anticlimax which amused the crowd. The auctioneer's assistant, before recording Colonel Ayres' bid, stopped the proceedings to ask him from the rostrum whether he had adequate credentials. The tense expression on Mr. Van Sweringen's face passed.

Hallgarten & Co., stock exchange firm, bid in substantial blocks of important companies for a total of $1,582,000, but these blocks were not involved in the Van Sweringen "empire," having been put up merely as additional collateral.

New Backers Revealed

It was learned that the new backers for the Van Sweringen's were G. A. Ball, capitalist of Muncie, Ind., and G. A. Tomlinson, Cleveland ship operator. The Van Sweringens are officers but not directors of the New Midamerica Corporation which now sits on top of the pile of Van Sweringen holding companies.

The total realized by the bankers from the collateral was $4,703,000. The market value of this collateral was calculated at about $7,500,000 at yesterday's closing Stock Exchange prices. Brokers and reporters among the spectators drew in their breaths as they heard 100,000 share lots of Alleghany Corporation go for $10,000 and then others for $5000, or 5 cents a share. The stock closed on the Exchange yesterday at $1.50. It was these prices which with an infinitesimal addition, brought the stock into Midamerica's hands. It is not expected that the bankers will sue for anything further. At the conclusion of the sale Mr. O. P. Van Sweringen, the only brother present, said, "I'm sorry it had to be done this way. I'd rather have paid the bills."

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Holders of more than 51 per cent of the $14,946,000 6 per cent notes of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., which mature today, have agreed to the company's plan for a three-year extension of the issue, it was learned today.

The indenture of the issue provides for a 60-day grace period. It was indicated today the company would take advantage of 30 days in which to obtain further deposits.

Bank Shows How Rising Taxes Cause Higher Selling Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—The continued rise in taxes and the steady increase in Government expenditures constitute one of the most serious problems that face business and the American people today, says the October bulletin of the National City Bank, just issued. The bank shows how recovery in earnings of most companies is being held back by rising costs and taxes. While there has been an improvement of profits in numerous lines of industry, the level of earnings is still low as compared with predepression years, the bulletin says.

The bank's letter continues:

"The heavy tax burdens of the railroads and public utilities are well known. Last year the Class I railroads paid taxes of $239,498,000, although they had a deficit after fixed charges of $32,251,000. Over one sixth of the nation's electric light and power bill goes for taxes. Last year the Bell Telephone System paid an average tax of $6.76 for every telephone in service, while taxes absorbed about 60 per cent of Western Union Telegraph net earnings before taxes.

"It is probable, however, that the general public has not fully realized the increasing tax burdens that are being imposed upon the various lines of manufacturing and trade.

Processing Taxes

"Processing and other taxes have caused higher selling prices for such essential goods as meat, flour and bread, sugar, dairy products and miscellaneous food products and have at the same time reduced the customary narrow margin of profit for large numbers of well-managed companies to the vanishing point. Among other industries that are laboring under the handicap of heavy taxes might be mentioned automobiles, tires and petroleum, cotton goods, tobacco products and the recently legalized liquor industry.

"The petroleum industry now pays practically 200 different kinds of taxes and the sum-total of taxes paid by the industry during the 13 years, 1921-1933, was 2½ times the profits in those years. In 1934 the taxes paid by oil companies averaged $5.32 for each share of their capital stock, or more than five times earnings, which averaged $1.02 a share.

"Perhaps the most extreme and discriminatory cases of taxation are found in the merchandising field. More than half of the states have in recent years enacted special taxes against chain-store organizations, providing for a graduated rate of tax based either upon the number of stores or the volume of sales, or both.

Discriminatory Taxes

"These special taxes, the first of which was enacted in 1927, were originally for the purpose of penalizing chain stores so as to aid local independent merchants, and the question of revenue was of only secondary importance. In 1933 to 1935, numerous states have introduced such laws for the dual purpose of curbing chain stores and of obtaining new sources of revenue with which to meet the ever-expanding expenditures of state and local government.

"Practically all of these special taxes are discriminatory; some have been upheld by the courts, some have been declared invalid and others are in the courts at the present time. The usual form of tax is an annual license fee depending upon the number of stores or branches operated within the State, beginning with a nominal fee of $1 to $10 per store and graduated up to $100 to $500 a store.

Tax Takes 20 P. C. of Income

"States having this form of tax include Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin. In Louisiana, the rate goes up a maximum of $550 for each store, and the tax is computed not upon the number of stores operated in Louisiana but upon the total number of stores operated by the organization everywhere."

It should be apparent to everyone, the bank concludes, that if the present rate of tax continues, the point will be reached, if it has not already been reached, where the total cost of government is greater than the country can safely afford. Increasingly large numbers of American people are being supported directly or indirectly by government expenditure, leaving a diminishing proportion of the population to produce economic goods and pay the taxes. In 1934, the bank estimates, 20 per cent of the national income went for taxes.

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts from reports to Commerce Department)

Japanese Exports—Exports from Japan continued to expand during the first six months of this year and were valued at 1,173,429,000 yen compared with 1,003,688,000 yen in the like period of 1934. (Value of yen, 28 cents.) The increased trade was obtained despite a number of unfavorable developments in Japan's economic position and an increasing number of import restrictions in foreign markets. Much of the export gain was recorded during the first three months with the rate of increase in the second quarter declining gradually, particularly as far as foreign sales of cotton piece goods and knitted goods are concerned.

Cotton Consumption—Consumption of raw cotton by member mills of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association which account for about 98 per cent of the cotton spindles in the country totaled 835,553,910 pounds in the first half of the current year compared with 750,283,842 pounds in the like period of 1934, an increase of 85,270,068 pounds. Consumption of American cotton in the mills of the association in the six-month period of this year totaled 419,410,598 pounds, while consumption of Indian and Egyptian cotton is placed at 339,803,343 pounds and 36,045,569 pounds respectively.

Rayon Production—Japanese production of rayon yarn in the second quarter of this year established a new high record. Total output of the members of the Japan Rayon Association for the April-June period amounted to 51,219,180 pounds, compared with 41,074,960 pounds in the preceding quarter. Exports in this period amounted to 6,713,984 pounds, valued at 4,250,943 yen, an appreciable increase over the first quarter. A definite program of production curtailment amounting to 20 per cent started the first of July.

American Lumber in Japan—Curtailed arrivals of northern lumber in Japan are expected to react favorably on imports of American lumber into that market. Receipts of American-Canadian softwoods during June, the latest month for figures, registered a marked decline, a development attributed to heavy market stocks and to the uncertainty concerning the rate of duty on Canadian lumber. Arrivals of American and Canadian lumber through the four principal ports during June amounted to 39,993,000 board feet, a decline of about 50 per cent compared with the preceding month.

Foochow Tea Trade—The tea trade of Foochow, the center of South China's tea industry, continues to decline. Fluctuating and unfavorable exchange, the worldwide economic depression, uncertain political conditions locally, lack of scientific methods of production are factors in this development. The principal countries to which Foochow tea is shipped, named in the order of importance, are Great Britain, Netherlands, Russia, France, Germany and the United States.

Silk Shipments—Exports of raw silk from Yokohama and Kobe during July, 1935, totaled 46,701 bales compared with 41,383 bales during July, 1934. Of the shipments recorded during the two months, 40,811 bales and 37,261 bales respectively, were consigned to the United States. Total raw silk arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe from production centers during July, 1935, showed a slight increase compared with arrivals in July, 1934.

Highway Construction—Road construction in China has made appreciable progress during the current year. Before the end of 1935 sufficient arteries are expected to be coupled up to make through motor traffic from Shanghai to Central, Northwest and Southwest China possible. The opening on Aug. 15 of this year of the Shanghai-Wusih highway connecting these two important industrial cities of Kiangsu province gives to China's foremost trading metropolis its first direct highway route to the national capital at Nanking.

Alcohol for Fuel—Having no petroleum resources, the Philippine Islands have in recent years used large quantities of alcohol in motor fuel blends. In most countries where alcohol has been introduced as motor fuel the movement has been supported by legislation but in the Philippines the use of power alcohol has been voluntary and due to its relative cheapness. Formerly alcohol in the Philippines was produced largely from palm juices, but in recent years modernized distilleries have turned to molasses, a by-product of the sugar industry, for their raw material.

Chemical Imports—Except for matches and a limited quantity of pharmaceutical and toilet preparations the Philippine Islands depend entirely upon foreign countries for their domestic requirements of chemicals and allied products, more than half of which are obtained in the United States. In 1934 imports of such products were valued at $6,100,000, an increase of 25 per cent over the preceding year and 30 per cent greater than 1932. Exports are relatively unimportant, amounting to only $450,000 in 1934.

Shoe Production—Steady increases have been noted in the production of leather footwear in the Philippine Islands during recent years. Reliable estimates place the output in 1920 at 910,700 pairs. This production increased to 1,010,940 pairs in 1925, to 1,187,380 in 1930 and in 1934 amounted to slightly more than 1,550,000 pairs.

Office Equipment—The Philippine Islands afford an expanding market for American office equipment. Business firms as well as Government offices are using modern office machinery to a greater extent and there is not the same feeling against labor-saving devices in the islands as exists in some countries. Competition with American office equipment in the Philippine market is said to be insignificant.

Sales of Cotton Goods Increased And Prices Firm

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 1—Primary cotton goods markets were again active last week, and sales were somewhat larger than the current week's production.

Prices remained very strong throughout the list, however, the single exception being a short sinking spell on certain of the standard fine yarn cloths.

This weakness proved shortlived, however, for all further offerings of secondhand goods were withdrawn and efforts to duplicate the cut price dealing proved unsuccessful.

Heavy purchases of sheetings and other heavy goods for industrial uses proved the spearhead of the buying drive and the large yardage taken forced other consumers of coarse goods and of standard sheeting into the market to cover their early delivery requirements.

Wide Sheetings in Demand

Bag manufacturers bought freely both of wide sheetings and of narrow goods, while many of the jobbers and converters covered very sizable requirements in the various sheeting constructions. Sheets and pillow cases were taken freely.

Active buying of colored goods took place with denims leading in volume. The quantity of denims taken during the last week or two has placed many of the mills in a sold up condition for many weeks to come.

Prices have hardened without slowing up the demand materially, and during the last week 15 cents was paid for 2.20-yard goods for long forward delivery. Chambrays and coverts were taken in a large way.

Blankets and other napped goods were also very strong, and sold at higher levels without difficulty.

In the print cloth division buying was less active than during the week previous, but prices held very firm on both the narrow print cloths and on the wider goods. The standard 38½-inch 64x60s sold in some quantity at 6¼ cents with 27-inch goods of the same construction moving at 5 cents flat.

Broadcloths Firm

Carded broadcloths were taken in moderate quantity with prices holding firm at the same levels, 8⅞ cents for 100x60s, 9¾ cents for 112x60s and 6¾ cents for 80x60s. Combed broadcloths were also moving moderately with prices firm at 12½ cents for either 128x68s or 136x60s.

Heavy goods like osnaburgs, made from part waste, were taken in large volume and prices moved up to a basis of 7½ cents for 40 inch 3.50s and 8¾ cents for 36 inch 2.85s.

Tickings were moving moderately on a basis of 19 cents for 8-ounce goods, while ginghams were quiet.

On sheer goods such as organdies and fine voiles, there was some demand for goods, but not in large volume. Prices held unchanged.

Unemployment Drops In August 322,000 Under 1934 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—During the month of August there were 9,901,000 unemployed, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. This is a decrease of 220,000, or 2.2 per cent, from the month of July and a decrease of 322,000, or 3.2 per cent, below August, 1934.

From July to August, 1935, the decreases in unemployment, by industrial groups, were: manufacturing and mechanical industries, 272,000; mining, 9000; transportation, 4000; domestic and personal service, 2000, and miscellaneous industries, 7000. Unemployment showed an increase of 47,000 in trade.

Compared with August, 1934, unemployment in August, 1935, decreased 14.4 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries; 6.2 per cent in domestic and personal service; 2.6 per cent in transportation, and 3.7 per cent in miscellaneous industries. Unemployment increased 5.8 per cent in mining and 0.4 per cent in trade.

Bradford, Penna., Bank Closes After Shortage

BRADFORD, Penna., Oct. 1 (AP)—Bank examiners audited the accounts of the Commercial National Bank of Bradford today to determine the extent of a shortage discovered after the passing of Frank W. Calkins, 47, assistant cashier.

In Washington, Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, said he had been informed a $1,000,000 shortage had been disclosed. Officials here refused to verify this. The bank's depositors are protected by the FDIC.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Mr. Gershwin Writes an Opera

By **L. A. Sloper**

GEORGE GERSHWIN, fashioning an opera from Dorothy and DuBose Heyward's play, "Porgy," dared greatly. Mr. Gershwin, a graduate of Tin Pan Alley, is known as the composer of the "Rhapsody in Blue," for piano and orchestra, and other orchestral pieces, as well as of such a musical comedy hit as "Of Thee I Sing." Aspiring to the higher honors of "grand" opera, he chose to set to music a drama which has won recognition as a significant tragedy of Negro life.

As everybody knows, the libretti of most of the world's best operas are nothing to boast of as drama: "Don Giovanni," "Trovatore," "Tristan und Isolde," "Pelléas et Mélisande"—it is definitely the music that makes these works live.

Of course there are exeeptions. When Verdi in his age wrote "Otello," he produced a masterpiece that many of us prefer to Shakespeare's play. Montemezzi, an otherwise negligible composer, was inspired by Sem Benelli's excellently constructed tragedy to create in "L'Amore dei Tre Rè" an opera inexplicably above his own apparent powers.

But these instances are so exceptional as to be notorious. When Deems Taylor set Edna St. Vincent Millay's "The King's Henchman," he was so overwhelmed by the poem that he could provide only some diluted "Tristan." And—to come closer to what Mr. Gershwin has attempted in "Porgy and Bess"—Louis Gruenberg, tackling O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones," merely spoiled a good play. Mr. Gershwin, therefore, showed high courage when he selected "Porgy" as a dramatic blimp on which to soar into the upper regions of musical art.

* * *

Moreover, he has elected to stand or fall musically by his own efforts alone. He did not in his youth go through the usual training of a composer of serious music, and it has been generally understood that orchestration was not his strong point. Indeed, the scoring of most of his previous works, according to information and belief, has been done by other hands. But for "Porgy and Bess" he dismissed his musical collaborators and wrote his own instrumentation, devoting to the task, it is said, nine months of the two years he gave to the composition of the opera. It is evident that "Porgy and Bess" constitutes a challenge not to be taken lightly, or dismissed as a mere gesture from a maker of popular songs.

The Theater Guild has lent generous support to the project. Venturing, itself, into the field of opera for the first time, it has provided an orchestra of 45 players, engaged Alexander Smallens, an experienced symphonic and operatic conductor, to direct them, and recalled Rouben Mamoulian, director of the original production of "Porgy," from Hollywood to supervise the staging of the opera. Furthermore, it entrusted the settings to Sergei Soudeikine, who has designed important sets for the Metropolitan Opera House. Thus the first performance, at the Colonial Theater in Boston, Sept. 30, was an event of the musical and theatrical season.

The daring of Mr. Gershwin and the Guild was justified in large degree by the results. They achieved an extraordinarily effective production. The popular success was enormous. There was an ovation at the close for composer, director and cast.

Nor was the artistic success insignificant. The score of "Porgy and Bess" is certainly Mr. Gershwin's most important contribution to music thus far. If it is not completely original, it marks a clear advance on his orchestral works. Mr. Gershwin has heard everything and forgotten nothing. The shadows of great names stalk across his pages. But he has assimilated these many styles and fused them. You may be reminded of Wagner, of the Italian "verists," of Brahms, of Tchaikovsky, of Ravel, of Charpentier; but their contributions are not in the form of extensive quotations, for Mr. Gershwin has adapted their styles to his expressive purposes, mingling them with his native jazz and his original Negro tunes into an individual vocabulary. * * *

The vocal parts are written largely in recitative. The solos, duets and the single trio are most of them not remarkable for melodic invention. The best of them is the duet of Porgy and Bess in the first scene of Act II, in which the main motif of the theme is borrowed from Brahms. This theme is used throughout to characterize the love of Porgy and Bess.

Another theme, and a clever one, accompanies the capers of Sportin' Life. There are some attempts, as in the Crap Game Fugue and elsewhere, to resort to contrapuntal resources, but these are only moderately successful. The "Occupational Humoresque" that opens the final scene was an excellent idea that did not quite come off on the opening night. It is an early morning scene in Catfish Row, recalling the scene of the awakening of Paris in "Louise." The various tenants go about their tasks of sweeping, hammering, shaking out tablecloths and so on, in a rhythmic design unaccompanied but essentially musical. But on the first night the synchronization was not perfect. This symphonic poem of noises culminates in a lively "Good Morning" chorus. In another scene there are street cries that admirably catch an atmosphere.

But the best of the score is the choruses, of lament, rejoicing or just play. The spirituals of the scenes in Serena's room have the authentic touch. There are lullabies, marching songs and dance numbers that are amazingly effective. Of the humorous numbers, one of the best is "It Ain't Necessarily So," by Sportin' Life and the ensemble. In all these Mr. Gershwin's practical experience of the theater has served him well.

The third act falls off a little. Invention lags and the action seems skeletonized, probably because not enough cutting had been done earlier. The dénouement, with Porgy departing for New York in his goat cart, is not nearly so affecting as it was in the play, because Mr. Gershwin has tried to build a big chorus around a scene that demands simpler treatment. But on the whole, he has gone far toward realization of the "folk opera" he aimed at.

But honors must not be left entirely with the composer. The cast was a great help in the realization of his ideas. Todd Duncan was a sympathetic Porgy, with an excellent voice and a useful instinct for acting. Anne Wiggins Brown's Bess revealed a good voice, well trained, but her acting was rather angular. Edward Matthews, the Ignatius of "Four Saints," was a believable Jake. John W. Bubbles brought to his impersonation of Sportin' Life an energy and a virtuosity of tap dancing that compensated for his weak voice. Warren Coleman's Crown gave an illusion of brutality if not of vast strength. Abbie Mitchell's Clara, Georgette Harvey's Maria, Ruby Elzy's Serena, Henry Davis's Robbins and Gus Simons's Peter were all commendable.

Much of the credit for the artistic unity of the production must go to Mr. Mamoulian. He so welded music, drama, art and dance movement as to enhance the effect of each and to give a single harmonious effect to the whole. His handling of the crowds was imaginative to the degree of creativeness. During the action in the court each of the players in the crowd was individualized, yet together they made a chorus of singular expressiveness. Mr. Mamoulian's use of the "motion choir" effect in the choral numbers was masterly. The contrapuntal swaying of bodies and waving of arms made a rhythmic design that matched the rhythms of the music. Some of these stage pictures are comparable to the famous moving frieze in "The Green Pastures." Line, rhythm and color enter into them. And it was a brilliant touch to employ the ballroom dance to manifest the appeal that made Bess remain with Crown in the jungle scene.

Finally, the sets of Sergei Soukeikine contribute immeasurably to the total effect. The principal scene, in the court of Catfish Row, is a masterpiece of design and color harmony. Serena's room is realized by walls and window, the jungle scene by simple indications.

Mr. Smallens directed with authority and, except for minor laggings here and there, held everything together. Mr. Heyward's libretto follows closely his play, with necessary modifications.

The Guild may well be proud of a conspicuously vital contribution to music and the theater. This production may point the way to a correlation of the arts, dreamed of by Wagner but never realized by him or by any of his successors. The theater has refused to come to the opera. Perhaps the opera must come to the theater.

Colonial Theater, Boston—The Theater Guild presents Porgy and Bess, an American Folk Opera, founded on the play "Porgy" by Dorothy and DuBose Heyward. Music by George Gershwin, Libretto by DuBose Heyward, Lyrics by Mr. Heyward and Ira Gershwin, Production Directed by Rouben Mamoulian, Settings by Sergei Soudeikine, Orchestra Conducted by Alexander Smallens. Evening of Sept. 30, 1935.

By Amemya

Todd Duncan (Porgy) and Anne Wiggins Brown (Bess) in the Theater Guild's "Porgy and Bess"

Getting Things Straight

By **Harold Hobson**

London

TWO current entertainments in London—one a stage production, the other a film—show the gaieties of Vauxhall Gardens in the eighteenth century. In one of these, a vocalist assures the audience that "Music Is Love's Telegraph," and in the other the heroine embarks upon a Limerick. These incidents have caused much pain in the breasts of English critics, who are aware that Edward Lear, the popularizer of the Limerick, was not born until 1812, and that Samuel Morse did not conceive the idea of the first practical telegraph till 1832. Some time ago it was announced that especial care would be taken in future to get historical details correct in theatrical and cinema productions, and a bureau was set up to aid the achievement of this laudable ideal. But apparently anachronisms still occur in the best-regulated entertainments.

The question is, do they matter? Not long ago Mr. George Arliss made a film called "The Iron Duke," in which there was a scene supposed to be taken in Brussels the night before Waterloo. It certainly conveyed the idea that the inhabitants of Brussels behaved on that occasion with the utmost composure—especially the English people among them—whereas, as all who have read "Vanity Fair" will recall, the renown of Napoleon's name spread anxiety and alarm in all his enemies. Then again, in the British picture, "Peg of Old Drury," David Garrick is made to encourage a young and nervous actress beginning her first important part with the modern phrase, "Go ahead." Are these errors worth bothering about?

* * *

They cannot be entirely ignored. In the first place, they jar. And perhaps they shake the audience's confidence in the author's or director's abilities and knowledge. But is anyone seriously worried over the almost contemporary slang in Shaw's "Saint Joan"? How many people are kept awake at night by the clock in "Julius Caesar," one of Shakespeare's most striking mistakes?

Yet there are errors and errors. Some of them go very deep. Trivial as is the inaccuracy about the clock in "Julius Caesar," that which Shakespeare commits over Caesar himself is a more serious matter. This Colossus of the world is represented as a mere poltroon, a superstitious simpleton, blown about with every piece of fresh advice that is given to him, no matter how foolish the giver. This is a fundamental dramatic defect. If Shakespeare's Caesar is not a great man, the whole play is inadequately motivated.

Brutus's mission to remove the world's tyrant is then as inexplicable as are the admiration and affection of Antony's commemorative speech. Shakespeare's historical error here, then, does really matter; but is that not merely because its dramatic effects are disastrous? If the histrionic pattern of the play did not demand that Caesar should be a great man, would the historical injustice be of much significance?

Two well-known British films illustrate this problem, which, in view of the immense popularity of costume drama, is a question of rapidly increasing importance. "The Iron Duke," already mentioned, is responsible for a sentimental falsification of the character of its hero, the Duke of Wellington; and Mr. Alexander Korda's famous production of "The Private Life of Henry VIII" travesties the personality of that extraordinary monarch; but in neither case is the aesthetic pattern of the film destroyed.

It happens, of course, that occasionally a historical character, or the nature of an epoch, is so familiar to an audience, that any deviation from accuracy in respect of it so thoroughly disarranges preconceived ideas that the essential mood of willing suspension of disbelief is dissipated, and the total effect of the play, book or film is thereby ruined. In such a case historical errors obviously become of major significance, but it is doubtful if this reasoning applies to either of the pictures mentioned. So far as they were concerned, the pattern of the film was not spoiled, and the historical sense of the audience was not outraged. In these circumstances, does the historical injustice matter?

* * *

Aesthetically speaking, it would seem that it does not. But drama, after all, is only a part of life, and has to be judged in the last resort in relation to the whole of experience. Deep historical knowledge may not be essential to a sound social outlook, or most of us would be pretty useless citizens; but inaccurate historical knowledge is one of the most dangerous anti-social forces in the world. In other words, though it may not be essential to know much history, it is important that what one does know should be correct. For this reason, if for no other, entertainments that falsify history in major matters are to be regarded with suspicion.

Attitudes Toward Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

TAKING a celebrated case as theme, Maxwell Anderson in "Winterset" has assembled in dramatic parallels numerous definite and indefinite attitudes toward justice. As the case is never referred to specifically there is no need to name it here. In the very avoidance of a label Mr. Anderson has lifted his drama into a significance more inclusive than would have been possible were his design limited to the occasion that inspired it.

Mr. Anderson has first of all concerned himself with finding human symbols that can project his thematic variations sharply and with preparing situations that shall precipitate emotions with intensity. It is almost a modern "Hamlet" that Mr. Anderson has written, with a youth so bent upon avenging his father that a love affair becomes a motive that must ever take second place to the chief impulse of seeking vengeance through justice. There are many resemblances to Hamlet in the characterization of the disillusioned youth, Mio, who believes that his father—a "foreigner"—was propelled to execution on a charge of murder in connection with a pay-roll robbery more because of prejudice than because of court procedure that was concerned with giving the accused the benefit of very doubt.

Mio falls in love with the sister of the youth who could have testified that Mio's father was innocent of the killings in the pay-roll holdup. That sister becomes a pathetic bit of jetsam to be tossed back and forth between the forces that war around her, another Ophelia. Her father might be likened to Polonious with his philosophy of expediency, ever counseling his son to be discreet. There the parallel with Shakespeare's play ends, apart from the medium of speech, which often ascends into blank verse.

It is this poetic-prose medium that offers difficulties to most of the players. Only Richard Bennett triumphs over every difficult demand of the material as the judge who sentenced Mio's father to the chair, and in after years so pondered upon the possibility that there had been a miscarriage of justice that he became mentally unhinged. Mr. Bennett shares with Burgess Meredith, who plays the avenger, the acting honors of the evening, a remarkable exemplification of ripeness in the theater.

It is Mr. Bennett who is called upon to rationalize legal tradition in its relation to justice. To see him make a subtle and enormously varied part his own mentally is to be reminded of the possibilities of acting among those who understand the problem of characterization in relation to the theme of a play.

Until "Winterset" is acted to the limit of its possibilities in the last act—in which Mr. Bennett disappointingly does not appear—there is no way of being certain of the reason for the drop of interest toward the end. This act is really one long, suspenseful epilogue—a tragic parting of the lovers—with a gangster's killers waiting for him round the corner. As long as the executed man's son lives there is danger that missing witnesses of the pay-roll murder will be identified. Cutting might help this last act but first the expressive qualities of the parts of the girl and her father should be realized. The second act is exciting with its succession of explosive incidents—revelations, recognitions, confrontations—and the first act sets the scene brilliantly, with its plausible assemblage of the persons concerned at the same time and place. It is a professor's restudy of the evidence, recently published, that thus brings them together. Many of the small parts are well acted. The whole play is filled with the eloquence of living poetry and the sting of constant irony. It is a play to read as well as see.

E. C. S.

Martin Beck Theater—Guthrie McClintic presents Winterset, by Maxwell Anderson; staged by Mr. McClintic; evening of Sept. 26, 1935.

Chinese Art for London

By **Frank Rutter**

London

PROBABLY the most comprehensive and valuable collection of Chinese art ever assembled beneath one roof will be seen when the Chinese Exhibition opens at Burlington House in late November.

A novel feature will be the inclusion of more than 800 objects, representing the full glory of Chinese artistry over a period of some 3500 years, lent by the Chinese Government. The vast majority of these are from the Imperial Collection, formerly housed in the Palace at Peking, and not one piece has ever been shown in Europe. The standard throughout this collection is that of Imperial quality, a very large number of the pieces having been made especially for palace use, during the Sung, Yuan, Ming and Ch'ing dynasties, and many bear commemorative inscriptions.

Chinese emperors have been not only enthusiastic patrons of the arts and great collectors, but several of them have themselves been artists of no mean powers. Among the 55 Sung paintings to be exhibited at Burlington House are two by the Emperor Hui Tsung (A. D.1101-1125), while among the latest artists to be represented is the Emperor Ch'ien Lung (1736-95), celebrated for his love of art. * * *

In the incomparable section devoted to ceramics, one of the most fascinating exhibits will be a lovely Narcissus pot of Sung Ju ware, inscribed with an Imperial ode, which the Emperor Yung Cheng (1723-1735) sent to the "porcelain city" of Ching-tê Chên, so that the master-potter Nien Hsi-yao might copy its peerless glaze.

Chronologically the exhibition will begin with bronzes of the remote Shang-Yin and Chou dynasties (1766 to 255 B. C.), the latter of which came to an end shortly before the building of the Great Wall of China. Some of the actual bronze molds used in prehistoric times will be shown. Several of these very early bronzes have inlaid ornamentation of gold, silver or turquoise, revealing the superb craftsmanship of China at a time when myth ends and authentic history is only just beginning. Hardly less notable will be the superb jade carvings of the Han dynasty (B. C. 206 to 221 A. D.), so noble in their eloquent simplicity and purity of form; while the sequence of fine porcelain, from Sung to Ch'ien Lung, contains rare examples of wares and patterns never previously seen in Europe.

Exhibits in other sections include a group of throne-room furniture, a gold lacquer footstool, a writing table and a magnificent palace screen. The desk furniture includes an inscribed ink-stone almost 1000 years old, three white jade Imperial seals, and a seal-box of the same material. There will also be finely carved red lacquer of Peking, made in the Imperial workshops, cloisonné and painted enamels on pure gold, and silk pictures of the Sung and other periods.

In addition to this magnificent array of priceless and almost unknown art objects from the Imperial Collection at Peking, more than 2000 other exhibits are being lent to Burlington House by private collectors and by museums.

The unexampled importance of this exhibition, which will assuredly attract visitors from all countries, justifies the president and council of the Royal Academy in devoting a longer period to this than has been given to any previous exhibition of national art. Instead of opening after the New Year, this exhibition will open Nov. 27 or 28 and will remain on view till March, 1936.

* * *

It will be remembered that all Europe has been profoundly influenced by Chinese designs and methods since the seventeenth century—witness the early Delft ware of Holland and the Chinoiserie in furniture which Chippendale and others helped to popularize in the eighteenth century. It is practically certain that this winter's exhibition, by far the largest and most important of its kind ever held, will give a new impetus to the use of motives and color schemes from China in industrial art generally.

Indeed, the results of this exceptional exhibition may well be far-reaching and of the utmost international consequence; for the extreme generosity and confidence displayed by the Chinese Government, in allowing so many of its greatest art treasures to leave for the first time the country of their origin, should help in no small measure to bring about a long desired closer understanding between Europe and China.

An Actress in Search of Ibsen

By **E. C. Sherburne**

New York

FOR her coming repertory tour Miss Eva Le Gallienne has prepared her own version of "Rosmersholm" from the original text. She long felt that much of the dullness of speech that is complained of in Ibsen's plays when acted in English is due to dry translations wherein the color and liveliness of the Norwegian idioms do not get over into the adopted language in relatively the same expression. She has shared with people who cannot read Ibsen's originals their frequent puzzlement over some of the wordings used in the translations, only to take up a play as it was written and find that the thoughts that were obscure in English became simple and clear in the Norwegian.

So closely related are thoughts to the words that express them that this difficulty is often to be encountered where translation is involved. Certainly the translator should be at home in the language he seeks to convey into English, and Miss Le Gallienne feels that she has had a large advantage in being able to get at Ibsen directly for herself. It is possible that the Archer versions, which are chiefly known to English readers, came in part by way of intermediate German translations. While these versions have performed a large service in making the dramatist acquainted to people who otherwise could have had small access to his writings, nevertheless the last thing that could be said of these texts was that they were sufficiently agreeable to read.

* * *

Miss Le Gallienne hopes that her new version of "Rosmersholm" will help to dispel some of the lingering prejudice against Ibsen. She is not offering anything in the way of a popularization of the play, but believes that the humanizing element that has been conveyed by direct contact with the original will make a "difficult" work easily understood by those who give it their full attention in performance.

Clearer than ever it will become, she is confident, that Ibsen is not faded; rather that he is modern, with large meanings for playgoers of today. In a direct and idiomatic translation, Ibsen's humor emerges. He has a vein of ironic fun in his writing, though few English-speaking playgoers have had reason to suspect that. There was humor in Miss Le Gallienne's Hedda, a quality that Ibsen's former nurse declared he would have liked when she saw a Civic Repertory Theater performance in Cleveland.

* * *

In addition to "Rosmersholm" Miss Le Gallienne and her company are to appear in "Camille" and two comedies from the Spanish, "A Sunny Morning" and "The Women Have Their Way." She feels that this will give a cross-section of the Civic Repertory Company's work. She hopes to play "Rosmersholm" in New York this season but will make no attempt at a run. She cannot find satisfaction in many performances of a single play because repertory is so much better for the actor, in her experience. Last season she appeared in "L'Aiglon" for six months and found it a burden to confine herself to the one play, fine as it is.

Miss Le Gallienne's caller remarked upon her ability to capture the particular spirit of plays widely different in character, in her capacity as director of her productions. She disclaimed any special merit on her part in this regard other than a feeling that she must serve the play if its essence was to be revealed. She recalled Granville Barker's remark to her about this: "Don't try to do anything to the play. Relax, and let it do something to you." So in approaching a new production she devotes a considerable time to reading the play with her company, making no attempt to force the growth of their conception of the parts, but allowing the meaning to take its form in their characterizations in its due natural course. Thus the various players will come into an individuality of effect that could not be attained under pressure.

Announcement

Beginning today, the Art, Music and Theater Page appears on Tuesday of each week, instead of Saturday.

'The House of Borgia'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"OH, ISN'T it gorgeous to be Borgias?" was the burden of a song in a recent London musical comedy. Mr. Clifford Bax, in "The House of Borgia," at the Embassy Theater, does not take quite that optimistic view of the private life of the celebrated fifteenth-century Italian family. His Alexander VI, played with an impressive revoltingness by Mr. Russell Thorndike, does indeed wallow with a certain satisfaction in his degradation; but Lucrezia Mr. Bax considers to have been as ill treated by circumstances as he thinks she has been slandered by history, whilst his Caesar (Mr. Reginald Tate) is a would-be Colossus perpetually tortured rather than inspired by ambition.

This play illustrates vividly the one point where the theater undoubtedly beats existence. The panorama of history reveals innumerable incidents more daring and astounding than any which a dramatist with a care for verisimilitude would venture to put upon the stage; and it abounds in characters so rich and extraordinary that beside them Falstaff and Mr. Micawber, Hamlet and My Uncle Toby seem pale and ineffective shadows. But in the question of construction, of orderly development of narrative and interest, the theater leaves history standing at the post. The account which Thucydides gives of the Athenian attack upon Syracuse in the Peloponnesian War moves with all the sense of inevitability which marks the progress of the greatest dramas, but, in the whole range of historical writing, this is, so far as our knowledge extends, the only episode of which as much can be said.

Certainly the remark cannot be made concerning the story of the Borgias, and Mr. Bax's in many ways distinguished play thereby suffers. Its interest goes on throughout, but it does not increase. First of all our attention seems to be solicited mainly for Lucrezia, whose husband is slain by order of her brother, Caesar. Then the spotlight shifts to the Pope her father, only to move yet again to Caesar, who is shown both in the height of his power after his conquest of the princes of Romagna and his successful tricking of his enemies at Senigallia, and in his defeat when his plan for the poisoning of the wealthy Cardinal Corneto goes awry.

It is a colorful picture that Mr. Bax paints of the decadent Roman society of the late fifteenth century. There is a quietly distinguished performance of Nicolo Machiavelli by Mr. Alan Wheatley, and Mr. Reginald Tate struggles energetically with the part of Caesar, for whom he is physically too small, a fact which causes him to strut on the stage where the text requires him to bestride it. H. H.

Embassy Theater—The House of Borgia, a Play in Three Acts, by Clifford Bax, directed by John Fernald, presented Sept. 9, 1935.

More Ballets Russes

By **W. H. Haddon Squire**

London

COL. W. de BASIL'S Ballets Russes had scarcely packed their scenery and costumes and said good-by until next year before a new company—the Ballets de Léon Woizikovsky—announced a three weeks' season at the London Coliseum. This recently formed organization had previously given only one or two special performances at the Trocadero in Paris. Woizikovsky himself is, of course, an old favorite of the London ballet public. A student of the Ballet School at Warsaw—where, by the way, he led the cotillion with Pola Negri—he joined Diaghilev's company in 1915 and remained to take part in its last performance in 1929.

Woizi, as he is affectionately called by the gods who dispense judgment in high places, may be described as essentially a dancers' dancer. The lay public, to whom virtuosity is chiefly associated with the classical rôles, was slower than the conoscente in recognizing his exceptional qualities. After he had danced brilliantly for years, it was only when he did "Les Matelots" and "Le Renard" that he captured the bigger public. Although equipped with a fine classical technique he lacks the romantic stage personality of, say, an Adolf Bolm or a Leonide Massine, and is at his best in rôles demanding virility and character.

But no dancer of the day is more versatile. One of our best European dance critics has said that a company fortunate enough to possess Woizikovsky has in him at least five strong dancers and five fine artists. Dancers know, if the public does not, that many important ballets owe their very existence today to Woizikovsky's phenomenal memory. It is said, for example, that Massine occasionally forgets some of his own numerous compositions. Woizikovsky remembers them and the work is, so to speak, rescued alive. Obviously an artist of such capacities, nurtured from early youth in the very heart of the Diaghilev renaissance, should, so far as the dance is concerned, prove to be an ideal leader of the new organization to which he has given his own name. * * *

Until now, however, there has been no "second Diaghilev." Nor is there likely to be one until there arises a modern equivalent to the "Mir Isskustva" group, that is to say, a group which by assembling the best elements of contemporary music, painting and choreography makes a new aesthetic synthesis possible. But, alas, there is not even a breath of the "scandal" that such a synthesis would inevitably create. Even the best of modern ballet is living on the capital bequeathed by Diaghilev and his collaborators.

The Ballets de Léon Woizikovsky at once offered us a new ballet "L'Amour Sorcier," with music by de Falla, scenery and costumes designed by Gontcharova, and choreography—a first effort—by Woizikovsky himself. The early version of "L'Amour Sorcier" (El Amor Brujo) was composed before 1915 and the score has long been in the repertory of every orchestra. Gontcharova's décor and costumes ante-date, in genre, later Diaghilev ballets like "Le Pas d'Acier" and "La Chatte" by at least a generation. And the style of Woizikovsky's choreography was first revealed to us by Massine in "The Three-Cornered Hat" as long ago as 1919.

The aesthetic material out of which "L'Amour Sorcier" is constructed cannot, therefore, be accurately described as new. Neither, it may be added, can the treatment. But the material is in itself full of charm. Who can resist the glamour of the dance of Spain—the fiery energy of its men in their black sombreros; the swaying movements, punctuated by the clack of castanets, of the women; "the ingenuities of coiffure, the inevitable fan, the flower and comb in the hair, the flower-embroidered shawl, the dull white complexion and the flashing eyes shaded by eye-lashes long enough to curl"?—to borrow the description of Chabrier who set it all to such vivid music in his "España." * * *

"L'Amour Sorcier" is full of delightful detail, choreographically, but the dramatic structure is wofully weak. The general line is too level and leads nowhere. One found oneself thinking of a nineteenth-century American verse relating to an inventor:

He had a startling genius, but somehow
it didn't emerge;
Always on the evolution of things that
wouldn't evolve;
Always verging to some climax, but he
never reached the verge;
Always nearing the solution of some theme
he could not solve.

As a work of art "L'Amour Sorcier" is like the optimistic inventor, always verging to some climax but never reaching it. Even the final curtain seemed to come down for no particular reason. On the other hand, there seemed to be no particular reason why it should stay up. But there are many moments to charm the eye and the ear.

Woizikovsky danced brilliantly and Chabrier would have been enchanted by the dancing of the sinuous Raievska and the delicious peasant dance of Nina Tarakanova.

Other early productions were confined to such established classics as "Les Sylphides," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Carnaval," "Prince Igor" and "Pétrouchka." Various innovations in scenery and costumes and certain modifications in choreography—notably in "Prince Igor"—have not met with every critic's approval. The new décors of "Les Sylphides" and "Prince Igor," by R. Sack and Korovin, respectively, fall far below the level of the originals by Benois and Roerich, apart from any question of sentiment or association. The lighting, generally, needs a more sensitive and critical eye. When Diaghilev was asked by reporters what he himself had contributed to the performance, his invariable reply was: "You can tell your readers that I have looked after the lighting." None of his successors has recaptured the secret by which, sometimes with a mere accent of color, he transformed the commonplace into living beauty.

But the "Ballets de Léon Woizikovsky" has big potentialities. When it settles down—to use an appropriate metaphor, finds its feet—it need fear no rivals so far as dancing is concerned. It possesses, apart from Woizikovsky himself, a superb male dancer in André Eglevsky, and Blinova, Chanova, Tarakanova and Raievska constitute a quartet of such youth, beauty and talent that the "babies" of Colonel de Basil's Ballets Russes—Baronova, Toumanova, Riabouchinska and Verchinina—will have to look to their laurels. Time will reveal whether Woizikovsky has solved the biggest problem of all—the discovery of choreographers who do not live aesthetically by taking in each other's washing, or, in other words, flattering one another by the sincerest imitation.

Award to America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Venice

AMERICAN films are honored not at the European box offices only. At the International Film Exhibition it was an American talkie, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's version of Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina," with Miss Greta Garbo in the title rôle, that carried off the principal prize, the Mussolini Cup. The Mussolini Cup for the best Italian film was awarded to "Casta Diva," shown in English-speaking countries under the name of "The Divine Spark," a picture based on the life story of the composer Bellini.

Last year the chief award went to a British firm, Mr. Robert Flaherty's documentary "Man of Aran." This year no documentary film was honored, but England kept her name amongst the prize winners with a couple of pictures, "Escape Me Never" and "Sanders of the River." "Escape Me Never" obtained an award on the somewhat unexpected ground of being the best film of the year concerned with Italian scenery, its glimpses of the Dolomites and Venice being much admired. It was also remarkable for the performance of Miss Elisabeth Bergner in the leading part.

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS—AS STATED IN ARTICLE FOURTEENTH—OF THE WILL OF THE LATE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE—VIZ:

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH: Whereas my sister Mary E. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out by immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous wills I (7) had provided for in remainder, and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston, the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the George Robert White Fund, and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees to consist of the Mayor, who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by the reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them for the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, I direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board most nearly correspond therewith. As this is a public charitable gift to the City of Boston, it is my intention that the (8) City shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management.

The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz. the Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Counsel, etc., and a suitable office or offices for the use of the trustees shall be provided for them by the City in the City Hall or elsewhere, in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund, properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the reasonable inspection of citizens, so that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the conduct of the business of the Fund. I direct that said income shall not be anticipated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be applied to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expense of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings; but that each work established under this gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying (9) it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund shall at any time become impaired, the income shall be allowed to accumulate until principal shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in most if not all of the daily newspapers of general circulation in Boston a full and comprehensive report, duly audited, and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number, setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in greater part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same (10) shall be subject to revaluations as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and where necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessee, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged, and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause or provision of the foregoing charitable gift should be found to be invalid in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few, if any, superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords to its citizens yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future, and there are several public blessings among those afforded by other cities,—such as a zoological garden and handsome buildings therefor, an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public gatherings, etc.—which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving and technically within the general scope of the Trust as heretofore expressed. A use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention, which is that its income accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should (11) be used only for important civic improvements.

I suggest that printed copies, in convenient pamphlet form of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the office of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall annually designate one of their number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the board any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the contract of perpetual care, as well as Article First of this my will, in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND HEREWITH SUBMIT THE THIRTEENTH REPORT OF THE FUND —FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1934:

CITY OF BOSTON—GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
JANUARY 1, 1934 TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

Cash on Hand—January 1, 1934			$ 87,687.68
RECEIPTS			
a/c Securities—a/c Principal			
From payment of $160,000. City of Boston 3½'s due June 1, 1934	$160,000.00		
Cost	152,573.14	$152,573.14	
Profit	$ 7,426.86		
Profit Securities a/c Principal		7,426.86	
a/c Securities—a/c Income			
From Payment of $2000. City of Cleveland 4½'s due February 1, 1934—			
Cost	$ 2,010.00		
Rec'd in payment of same	2,000.00	$ 2,000.00	
Loss	$ 10.00		
Cash Received:			
From Rents etc. (including Taxes etc.—paid by Lessees)		326,434.81	
Interest on securities		40,161.85	
TOTAL RECEIPTS			528,596.67
			$616,284.35
DISBURSEMENTS			
a/c Securities—a/c Principal			
For $8000. City of Boston 4's due January 1, 1958		$ 7,939.20	
For $24,000. City of Boston 4½'s due November 1, 1958		24,933.03	
For $75,000. U. S. Treasury 3's due June 15, 1948-46		75,539.06	
For $75,000. U. S. Treasury 3's due June 15 1948-46		75,375.00	
For $9000. U. S. Treasury 3's due June 15, 1948-46		9,202.50	
a/c Prado—North End			
Sundry Payments a/c Construction		94,482.82	
For Operating Expenses of the Fund		57,820.60	
Taxes		127,995.00	
Accrued Interest		502.55	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			473,789.76
Cash on Hand—December 31, 1934			$142,494.59

INCOME STATEMENT—JANUARY 1, 1934 TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

Cash Received:		
From Rents		$ 207,669.55
Interest on Alterations		4,488.50
Interest on Betterments		11.06
Interest on Construction		1,494.98
Total Rents, etc.		$ 213,664.09
Insurance		2,761.51
Taxes		109,348.23
Water		604.73
Miscellaneous		56.25
Total Rents, Taxes, etc.		$ 326,434.81
Interest on Securities		40,161.86
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$ 366,596.67
Expenses Paid:		
For Pay Roll	$ 9,509.00	
Supplies	725.74	
Repairs	3,[illegible]	
Gas	36.20	
Water	1,[illegible]	
Insurance	9,577.89	
Electric Light and Power	2,087.31	
Miscellaneous	117.50	
Fuel	3,709.97	
Office Expenses	26,633.66	
Total Operating Expenses	$ 57,820.60	
Taxes	127,995.00	
Loss—Securities a/c Income	10.00	
Accrued Interest	502.55	
TOTAL EXPENSES		$ 186,328.15
NET INCOME		$ 180,268.52

INCOME STATEMENT—FEBRUARY 1, 1922, TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

Net Receipts for the year to January 31, 1923		$ 184,763.89
for the year to January 31, 1924		211,564.22
for the year to January 31, 1925		248,970.11
for 11 months to December 31, 1925		213,523.86
for the year to December 31, 1926		273,309.74
for the year to December 31, 1927		274,037.87
for the year to December 31, 1928		298,610.64
received from the Executors—of their first and final account—to February 11, 1928		284,326.91
for the year to December 31, 1929		305,995.60
for the year to December 31, 1930		288,690.32
for the year to December 31, 1931		272,198.51
for the year to December 31, 1932		259,566.12
for the year to December 31, 1933		261,804.06
for the year to December 31, 1934		180,268.52
TOTAL NET INCOME TO DECEMBER 31, 1934		$3,555,651.39
Charged to Income viz.:		
Cost of Health Unit No. 1—North End: Land and Building		$497,927.15
Cost of Health Unit No. 2—East Boston: Land and Building		343,335.78
Cost of Health Unit No. 3—South Boston: Land and Building		383,303.03
Cost of Health Unit No. 4—Roxbury: Land and Building		315,772.36
Cost of Health Unit No. 5—Charlestown: Land and Building		383,603.95
Cost of Health Unit No. 6—West End: Land and Building		571,860.51
Cost of Health Unit No. 7—Roxbury: Land and Building		500,069.17
Cost of Prado—North End: Land		272,679.67
Sundry Payments a/c Construction		107,242.21
TOTAL CHARGES TO INCOME		3,375,783.73
Balance—as per Trial Balance—December 31, 1934		179,867.67

SCHEDULE OF FUND ASSETS—DECEMBER 31, 1934
REAL ESTATE

Estate	Book Cost	Assessors 1934 Valuation
138-140 Boylston Street	$ 182,000.00	$ 220,000.00
146-148 Boylston Street	192,000.00	230,000.00
190-192 Boylston Street	180,000.00	163,000.00
194-200 Boylston Street	400,000.00	395,000.00
478-480 Boylston Street	108,200.00	120,000.00
482-488 Boylston Street	223,300.00	248,000.00
77- 81 State Street	125,000.00	103,000.00
151-153 Tremont Street	800,000.00	813,000.00
154-155 Tremont Street	650,000.00	725,000.00
157 Tremont Street	380,000.00	430,000.00
181 Tremont Street	270,000.00	270,000.00
515-521 Washington Street	770,000.00	750,000.00
523-527 Washington Street	485,000.00	500,000.00
(At Executors' Inventory)	$4,873,400.00	
151-153 Tremont Street—new elevators	24,810.63	
157 Tremont Street—Alterations and new elevators	50,000.00	
	$4,948,210.63	$5,523,000.00

SECURITIES—A/C PRINCIPAL

		Book Cost
$ 3,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1935	$ 2,944.50
4,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 1, 1935	3,925.30
15,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1, 1936	15,168.68
2,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Oct. 1, 1936	1,957.60
41,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Apr. 1, 1937	39,737.45
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1, 1937	1,015.26
8,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1937	8,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1938	11,712.20
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due June 1, 1938	1,016.20
4,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1938	3,908.22
13,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1938	13,000.60
10,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1938	10,000.00
11,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1939	10,703.24
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1939	13,000.60
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1939	12,000.60
13,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1940	13,000.60
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1940	12,000.00
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Apr. 1, 1941	983.92
13,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1941	13,000.60
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1941	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1942	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1942	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1, 1943	11,644.06
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1943	12,000.00
56,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1, 1944	53,805.50
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1944	12,000.00
277,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1945	252,119.20
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1945	12,000.00
52,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1, 1946	53,232.40
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1946	5,000.00
10,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Apr. 1, 1947	10,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1947	5,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1948	5,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1949	5,000.00
6,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1950	6,000.00
6,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1951	6,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 1, 1952	5,000.00
8,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Jan. 1, 1958	7,939.20
24,000.00	City of Boston 4½'s due Nov. 1, 1958	24,933.03
3,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due June 1, 1961	3,000.00
41,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 1, 1972	41,000.00
1,000.00	City of Minneapolis 4½'s due Jan. 1, 1940	1,000.09
10,000.00	City of Portland 4's due Dec. 1, 1938	9,878.05
9,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1, 1938	8,861.40
2,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1, 1940	2,027.50
21,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1941	20,448.55
71,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1942	69,198.96
15,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1943	14,581.50
4,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1943	3,909.75
8,000.00	City of Chicago 4's due Jan. 1, 1948	7,931.81
75,000.00	U. S. Treasury 3's due June 15, 1948/46	75,539.06
75,000.00	U. S. Treasury 3's due June 15, 1948/46	75,375.00
9,000.00	U. S. Treasury 3's due June 15 1948/46	9,202.50
$1,082,000.00		$1,052,543.01

SECURITIES—A/C INCOME—

		Book Cost
$ 2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1935	$ 2,011.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1936	2,013.00
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1937	2,014.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1938	2,015.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1939	2,017.00
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1940	2,018.20
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1941	2,019.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1942	2,020.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1943	2,021.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1944	2,022.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1945	2,023.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1946	2,024.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1947	2,025.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1948	2,026.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1949	2,027.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1950	2,028.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1951	2,029.20
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1952	2,030.00
1,000.00	City of Minneapolis 4½'s due Aug. 1, 1940	1,000.00
$ 37,000.00		$ 37,390.40

TRIAL BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1934

Real Estate	$4,948,210.63	Principal	$5,000,770.96
Securities		Income	179,867.67
a/c Principal	$1,052,543.01		
Income	37,390.40		
Cash			
a/c Principal	$ 17.32		
Income	142,477.27	142,494.59	
	$6,180,638.63		$6,180,638.63

Rents, Insurance, Taxes, etc. unpaid at December 31, 1934, amounted to $96,294.75.

FREDERICK W. MANSFIELD, Mayor.
JOHN I. FITZGERALD, President of the City Council.
CHARLES J. FOX, City Auditor.
ELIOT WADSWORTH, President of the Chamber of Commerce
BENTLEY W. WARREN, [illegible] Bar Association of the City of Boston.
} TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

Then personally appeared, the above named Trustees who made oath to the foregoing statement being true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
Before me, JOHN B. HYNES, Notary Public.
Boston, September 16, 1935.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have audited the books and accounts of the George Robert White Fund for the year ending December 31, 1934, and hereby certify that—in my opinion—the income due in that year has been accounted for and the expenses paid have been duly authorized and approved; that the investments on December 31, 1934, were satisfactorily accounted for; and that Principal and Income for 1934 are properly summarized in the foregoing account.

PATRICK J. MOYNIHAN,
Certified Public Accountant.
Boston, Mass., July 24, 1935.

STATEMENT

In the expenditure of the Net Income of the Fund—"for creating works of public utility and beauty"—the Trustees adopted a policy of establishing Health Units in various sections of the City and have completed seven, in the hope of thus being able—by proper instruction—to better the living and health conditions of the communities in the congested districts.

The seven Health Unit buildings have varied in size from (the first) 3200 square feet to the (seventh) 7800 square feet and have been erected on lots of land varying in area from 12,570 square feet to 85,700 square feet; thus providing Health Units with accommodations and equipment fully adequate to the requirements of the communities they serve and also ample playgrounds for use in connection therewith.

In the Summer of 1933 the Trustees voted to purchase seventeen parcels of real estate, bounded by Hanover Street, Webster Avenue and Unity Street, in the North End—and containing approximately 24,000 square feet—as a site for a Prado.

The Prado is now completed and provides a pleasant and shady open space for the inhabitants of the North End, and at the same time opens up a vista between two of Boston's most historic churches, extending between the Old North Church on Salem Street and St. Stephen's Church on Hanover Street, a distance of four hundred and eighty feet and measuring at its widest point eighty-five feet. In 1935 the Trustees voted to change the name of the Prado to Paul Revere Mall.

Rupert S. Carven, City Auditor, served as Trustee to January 31, 1934.
Robert G. Dodge, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, served as Trustee to October 6, 1934.

Johore Rich Close Windows To Be Sure They Have Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHORE BAHRU, Johore—The housing problem in Johore, state at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula, is largely a problem of healthy housing for the rich. This is revealed in the report of Johore for 1934, made by the General Adviser here to the British Government.

The problem of the rich is a problem of ventilation. They are so pleased at having windows that they keep them shut.

"In the country the housing position is satisfactory," the report states. "The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. The poorer the house the better ventilated; the humble house is built of palm thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and precaution against thieves keep closed at night."

Roof Is Enough

"All that is really required" adds the report, "is a roof to keep off the rain; otherwise the more open the house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable."

Johore is steadily improving its commercial and financial position. A census showed a mining labor force of 2023, against 1666 in 1933. The value of mineral exports rose in 1934 from 2,411,860 Johore dollars, about $1,205,400, to 3,618,815 Johore dollars.

Agricultural industries occupy the chief position of importance in the Johore economy. Here, too, progress has been noted in rubber, pineapples and oil palm. Timber production and exports have continued to rise. Exports are now well above the 1930 level.

Wages Rise

"Conditions with regard to work and wages were vastly better in 1934 than in 1933," the report continues. "The steady rise which marked the average price of rubber in the last six months of that year continued into 1934. The general improvement over the year was reflected in laborer's wages, which increased considerably."

Johore is an ancient Eastern trading center. The nearby town of Malacca grew to be the first trading center of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate there.

In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. By an agreement made in 1914 Johore agreed to receive a British Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country." It was agreed that in the event of differences of opinion between the Sultan and Adviser the opinion of the Johore State Council, provided under the 1895 constitution, should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner, together with the view of the Adviser.

U. S. Sugar Melt

NEW YORK (AP)—The total sugar melt of 13 United States refineries from Jan. 1 to Sept. 21 was 3,055,000 long tons, compared with 2,640,000 in the like period last year, according to the Sugar Institute. Deliveries in the like period aggregated 2,830,000 tons, compared with 2,545,000 tons a year ago.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Heated 5-room apartment, 3rd floor, sun porch, refrigeration; 9 minutes to Park St. Apply 34 Medfield St., Suite 2.

NEW GARRISON HALL APTS. 8-16 Garrison St., Boston Copley Sq. District. Within easy walking distance of downtown. Deluxe Suites. $37.50 to $62.50. Selected Adult Tenants. Fireproof building.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 87 St. Stephen St., Suite 8—Two-room private apartment, with large reception hall. Call mornings. Comm. 8153.

86TH STREET, 333 WEST, NEW YORK CITY
HOTEL FRANKLIN TOWERS
1 and 2 room apartments, beautifully furnished, at rates which you should compare before renting elsewhere; pantries; Frigidaires. SChuyler 4-5380.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 130 E. 67th St., 10th Floor—Co-operative, 9 rooms or more; ideal for large family; 3 baths, lavatory, 3 fireplaces, sunlight 3 sides, duplex. Phone 8-11 a. m., Wick 2-7277. SMITH, 146 E. 57th St.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

CARE FOR CHILDREN

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN—Supervised activities music, stories nature, arts, co-operation: Opening Oct. 1. THE MISSES STACKHOUSE, 58 Fenway, Boston. Kenmore 7592.

DANCING

PETERS WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 77th, N. Y. C.—Social dancing for adults; educational dancing for children. TR. 7-9480. Visit us.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses' governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un 4-5242.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 349 Seventh Avenue, New York City. PE. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—MEN

STENOGRAPHER, young man, well educated; some business experience, alert, willing, intelligent, good appearance; opportunity. Louise C. Hahn Agency, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED middle-aged woman, Christian Scientist, for companion-housekeeper. New York City; light cooking; give full details; salary expected. Box 206, Mahwah, N. J.

JEWELERS

ALL KINDS OF WATCH REPAIRING AT H. N. LOCKWOOD, Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St., Room 328, Boston. Same Firm since 1887.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St. Boston

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner will share office, two outside light rooms, 3 days, 18 East 41st St. (1201). Ray. 9-7065.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

THE GUEST HOUSE, New Hope Pa.—Unusual country inn; comfortable accommodations; reasonable rates. Write for particulars. ELIZABETH JONES.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning $3.00. Marcel Riou, 2053 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

REAL ESTATE

BARGAIN—Sacrifice shore lot $8000 in Is29—now $1500 cash; between Watch Hill and Narragansett Pier, R. I. Write Box N-8 Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

FOR BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE, attractive room in a private home, in a select neighborhood in Newtonville, to rent, including morning and evening meals; no other guests; Boston & Albany main line commuting trains every few minutes; $25 a week for two, $15 for one. Address V-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1314 Park Rd. N. W.—Select clientele; central location near churches; excellent meals; recreational activities; garage. Col. 0683.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st St.—Large double room, running water; home environment; kitchen privileges; beautiful view. (Apt. 7-C)

N. Y. C., Hudson View Gardens (183rd St.)—Double room facing river; also single; near all transportation. Tel. Bill. 5-6200 (Apt. M-23).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ENGLISHMAN, formerly theater manager, seeks position in any managerial or clerical capacity. CHARLES MUSSETT, 201 West 81st St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS people desiring good plain cook, cleaner, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, please write MARTHA FORREST, 267 Edgecombe Ave., N. Y. C. (Apt. 32). c/o Robertson.

EXPERIENCED colored cook desires position; intelligent, refined, trustworthy; New York City. MABEL ROGERS, MO. 2-5714.

FOR A FEW HOURS daily or as needed, after dant-companion for lady or child; college graduate; drives car; references. Box W-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FULL time student, age 20, wishes position as helper with school children; experienced kindergartner, nursery governess; no cooking; small salary; live in. Telephone any time—ELSO SHAFOR, Ac. 2-2213 (N. Y. C.).

LADY desires chauffeuring for winter; vicinity of Philadelphia; will go south; references. T-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OCCUPATION wanted as laundry maid; cleaning in stores and churches, colored; CORA MONTEIRO, 132 Second St., Englewood, N. J.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. E. H McIntyre, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMAN of refinement will take charge of home; be companion; attention if necessary; willing to travel; unencumbered; available Oct. 15th. Write Box D-9, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JACKSON HEIGHTS—N. Y. C.
Mildred King—Pianist and Teacher
Pupil of Ernest Hutcheson and Egon Petri. Experience, radio, concert, teaching both privately and at New England Conservatory, Boston. 3541 76th St. Tel. Havemeyer 4-4115.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment. 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg, S-17, Mass.

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by Good Housekeeping Institute; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 25 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN as a Corsetiere, demonstrating much needed personalized figure control service. We train and set you up completely. Bright future, good income and advancement. Experience unnecessary. Write fully. Commission. KELLOGG CORSET COMPANY, Dept. A-14, Jackson, Michigan.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS

CLEVELEYS, Lancs
Misses Pilkington, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road
Public and Private Apartments
One minute sea and golf

WITHERNSEA, YORKS.—Small seaside resort, apartments; opportunity for rest and study. MRS. S. EDMOND, 21 Arthur Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LOWESTOFT — Apartments or board-residence, facing sea; S. E. aspect; terms moderate. E. M. Foster, 18, Wellington Esplanade.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL, Central, Holmleigh, 67 Reads Ave.—Near sea and church; board residence 7/6 daily; running water, electric; lounge. MRS. GRAY.

GLASGOW—Comfortable bedroom and sitting room; excellent cooking; all modern conveniences. Phone Western 1592. MRS. HENDRIE, 2 Colebrook Street, Hillhead.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EDINBURGH, 11 Lauriston Park, 2nd flat, west—5 apartments, boxroom, bath, hot and cold; rent £30, feu £3:15/-. McNEILL.

HOUSES TO LET

FALMOUTH, CORNWALL — Well-furnished house, 5 bed, 2 reception, 2 bath; garage; newly decorated; central heating; hot and cold throughout; adjoins Social Club. Apply: Hopkins, Mrs. Neville Hood, Coosvean, Perranwell, Cornwall.

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P. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(P. J. Cleveland, B.Sc.(Lond.), A.M.I.Mech.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

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FORRES, MORAYSHIRE, RESCOT GUEST HOUSE—Every convenience, hot and cold water in bedrooms; secluded garden, garage, beautiful country; terms 2½ gns; holiday and permanent. MISS FORSYTH.

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TWO years Sugar Planter; 6 years' shipping experience England, Spain, South America; 6 year' market research England; good knowledge Spanish, French, German; Englishman (30) seeks opening United Kingdom or elsewhere. Box W-159, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG MAN living Northumberland, desires post ladies' tailor; experienced frocks and gowns; wishes learn cutting of same. Box M-2842, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

EDINBURGH — Comfortable rooms suitable for two business ladies or couple; main door flat. 20 Lutton Place.

GLASGOW—Superior accommodation; full attendance; 3 minutes Christian Science church. A. K. Middleton, 39 Kersland St., Hillhead.

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ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
Russell Square, London, England
Situated in a quiet beautiful square in the heart of London; few minutes of Museums, theatres, buses, railway stations and Tube. Constant hot and cold water, central heating. Every comfort with excellent cuisine and service. Terms from 7/6, room; full breakfast, bath, light, attendance; night porter; or weekly, with all meals from 3 gns. *Telegrams: "Abbotell-Westcent, London"*

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place, London, W. 2. Bayswater 2782
For 2½ gns. you can enjoy luxurious comfort. Central heating, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. Write now for further details.

Beaulieu Hotel
Bedrooms, Running Water. highest location in London
Beds, Specially good. situated centrally
Brochure on request and Tennis Court
beautiful
VERY MODERATE TARIFF
264 South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Near Crystal Palace

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Cantelupe Road — Moderate terms; near shops, golf station, 2 minutes sea; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 628.

BLACKPOOL — "Briarcliffe," private hotel, 100 North Prom.; full board from 5/6; bed and breakfast from 5/- hot and cold; separate tables highly recommended. Tel. 51585.

BOSCASTLE, CORNWALL.—Welltown Manor; beautiful Elizabethan Guest House (1590); in heart of King Arthur's country; every modern convenience, home comforts, terms moderate.

BOURNEMOUTH SURREY ROAD BRUNDON PHONE 6238
Every modern comfort. Best English food and cooking. Hard Court. Garages. MR. and MRS. FREDERICK BLAMEY will welcome you.

BOURNEMOUTH, S. "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea, excellent cooking; every comfort. Mr and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

Local Classified Advertising

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Dry Cleaning Works
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ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA
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Finest Dry Cleaners in England. Goods returned same week, return postage paid. Madam's Five Motor Vans collect and deliver daily.

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LEATHER GOODS, FANCY GOODS
STATIONERY
NECKLETS, BEADS, ETC.
Gifts Suitable for All Occasions
ADAM HUNTER
61, THE SQUARE, and
17, GARDEN STREET
ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA

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Eversoft Upholstery
Pure Materials—Made entirely by us in our new workshops
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97 10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW Ltd.
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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
and
Home Furnishings
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St. Ann's Place, Manchester

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FOOTWEAR
Ask for a Fitting Demonstration of This New Shoe
Finley & Baber
16 ST. ANN STREET
Our ordinary Shoes from 29/6

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Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
32 OLDHAM STREET, MANCHESTER
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THE QUALITY FIRST HOUSE
Shaving Requisites
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SPONGES
75 MARKET STREET

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Good Meats—Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Afth. Tea 1/- High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter

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Every make of car supplied. Repairs a speciality.
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Phone Longford 2090

For Ladies' Hosiery and Men's Wear Visit
J. E. BOWEN
183 DICKENSON ROAD
ANSON PARADE

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Standard and Portable, New and Second-hand.
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ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
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Orders Promptly Attended To

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TEL. 2390 ROCHDALE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

LANCASHIRE

ROCHDALE
(Continued)

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Tel. 3402
173 to 181 YORKSHIRE STREET
Ladies' Dresses, Coats and Millinery, Gloves, Corsets, Hosiery and Underwear. Children's Complete Outfitters.

J. CLAPHAM
Florist and Fruiterer
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Everything in Hairdressing
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LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN
Permanent Waving Specialists
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at
BROADBENTS Ltd.
of Chapel Street
Cater for Every Taste and Purse

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
Southport's Leading Fashion Centre
Furniture and Furnishings for the Modern Home
In the Restaurant a delightful Orchestra plays daily
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LORD STREET

Accredited Agent Complete Service
Allan Smith

50 EASTBANK STREET
PIANOS, RADIO, RECORDS

CHARLES MARSHALL
MARKET HALL
Fruiterer and Greengrocer
Distinguished for Quality
TELEPHONE 3789

If you desire to Rent or Purchase a House in Southport, Consult
BAIN & FAUNT
Auctioneers, Valuers and Estate Agents
38 Hoghton Street (Telephone 3739)
Agents:
Derbyshire Permanent Building Society

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Specialists for
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
Complete House Furnishers
137-149 LORD STREET

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Stockists of Lushus Jellies
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Finest Quality at Lowest Prices
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Building, Plumbing, Heating, Decorating, Electric Lighting
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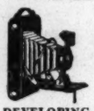
163 LORD STREET

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Highest Quality Beef, Lamb, Pork and Veal
Our supply will meet your demand
2, Hillside Road, Hillside, and Market Hall (Wednesday and Saturday)

WOODHEAD'S CREAMERIES
Lord St., Chapel St., Tulketh St.
for PURE SAFE MILK
Certified Milk — Grade "A" T. T. Milk
Rich Thick Cream — Fresh Farm Butter
New Laid Eggs

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Newest styles in great variety.
Cosy Slippers a speciality.
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Everything in Men's Wear
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YORKSHIRE

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(Continued)

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Try SPENCER
Coal and Coke Merchant
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Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

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Quality Furs at Very Moderate Prices
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Millinery, Gowns, Knit Suits
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129 Harehills Road, Leeds
474 Roundhay Road, Leeds
3 Headingley Lane, Leeds
99 Godwin Street, Bradford
44 Wellington Street, Bingley

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MEAT PURVEYOR
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Interior Decorators
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288/290, 311/313 LINTHORPE ROAD

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COMMERCIAL STREET
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Private Christmas Cards, Calendars
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Diaries for 1936

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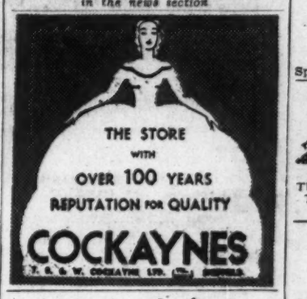
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.



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Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
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Quality : Service : Satisfaction
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City Prices—City Qualities
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The Christian Science Monitor

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SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

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COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
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Any Make of Car Supplied
PETROL Totley SPARE PARTS
OIL Rise TYRES
71178

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DEWHIRST
PHONE 2829 for ESTAB. 1772
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CARPET and CURTAIN SCHEMES
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(Late Hall & Armitage)

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For Cakes, Pastries and Dainty Swiss Fancies of highest quality. Finest possible provisions and groceries.
Cooked Meats a Speciality.
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Plans and Estimates Free.
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(All Systems)
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We Telegraph Flowers

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Specialists in Gloves Parliament St., York

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Sole Agent for
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Noted for Bacon and the Highest Possible Value in Groceries
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High Class Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Your nearest Depot, the Post Office
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Pure Food Specialists
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also at
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140 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk
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6 East Trinity Road

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For 4d to 6d a day an "ESSE" will cook for a larger household. Always in, never out: ready for breakfast without lighting. Call and see it, or ask for catalogue.

James Gray & Son
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING
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Only the Best in Quality, Service, Satisfaction
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George Gibson & Son
BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN
44 Queensferry Street Tel. 25146 and 7

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Jessie N. Mackay
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Quality: Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, etc. Artistic Bulb Bowls and Everlasting Flowers

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
(Continued)

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Furs remodelled and cleaned.
Remaking old fur coats into the smart fur jackets now so much in vogue.
Coats and Dresses Ready to Wear
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GLASGOW

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We are making a special offer of our own "Jamaica" spring interior mattress, constructed with a special strong semi-pocketed spring interior covered Damask Tick and upholstered black curl hair, with white soft fleece top and bottom. The base, which takes the place of a wire mattress, is fully upholstered and covered with the same Ticking.

6 x 3	6 x 4	6.6 x 4.6
£6 15 0	£7 15 0	£9 10 0

Your own Hair Mattress can be re-made like new and converted into a Spring Interior, covered in Damask Ticking in Blue, Gold, Green, Pink.

6 x 3	6 x 4	6.6 x 4.6
£3 5 0	£3 12 6	£4 7 6

A. Gardner & Son Ltd.
36, JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

Beautiful, distinguished and becoming shoes that appeal to those with exclusive taste.
ONE INSTANTLY RECOGNIZES THE "QUALITY" and COMFORT and BESPOKE APPEARANCE of Our MODELS
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Boot and Shoe Specialists
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COUPAR FURS
Fashionable, Charming and Always Most Modestly Priced
Personal attention is given to every order and alteration. You may rely always on expert service here.
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Tel. 2389/Douglas

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DINE AT
COOPER'S
Lunch and Tea Rooms
Ingram Street, 111 St. Vincent Street, and The Café, Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service Economical, Varied, Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES LIMITED

Alexander Scott
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
109 Buchanan Street
Oak Jacobean Table Canteen
PRICE £25
Containing 81 Pieces
Spoons, Forks and Cutlery

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland, for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
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GLASGOW. W. 2. Tel. Western 2016

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

Clarke & Buchan
LADIES' TAILORS
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Dress and Blouse Makers
106 Sauchiehall Street
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W. MORLAND
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Engagement Rings and Wedding Gifts
Souvenirs in Celtic Art Jewellery
Repairs of every description
371 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
MOTOR HIRER and REPAIRER
12 N. Claremont Street
Tel. Douglas 372
2, 4 and 6-Seater Cars for Hire. Any distance, or by Day, Week or Month. Repairs to all makes of Cars by skilled Mechanics.

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

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Millinery, Gowns, Tailor Mades, Furs and Sports Wear
Tel. Douglas 592

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Telegrams: "Daffodil, Glasgow"
Tel. Bell 2380
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194-196 London Road, Glasgow, S. E.
Branch Shop, 312 Argyle Street
Telephone Central 4949

Misses A. & I. Davidson
Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers
155 North Street, Charing Cross

THE DAISE H. SMITH STUDIO OF DANCING
All Branches Taught
Adult and Juvenile Classes
PRIVATE LESSONS A SPECIALITY
Students Trained Examinations
Call for Prospectus—194 PITT STREET, C. 2

Repairs Are Rushed on Balloon For New Stratosphere Flight

While workmen in Akron, Ohio, continue their work of repairing the 3,700,00 cubic-foot stratosphere balloon "Explorer II," word comes from Rapid City, S. D., that everything is ready for a new flight to the upper regions sometime this month.

Troopers are meanwhile setting up camp in Rapid City and beginning preliminary work for the flight. A two-street tented city which will house guards, natural scientists and flight specialists is being erected. While high temperatures still prevail at the stratosphere bowl, subfreezing temperatures and snow sometimes descend on the Black Hills in October.

Coupled with the bustle at Rapid City, laboratories from coast to coast are checking over instruments to be sent far aloft in the new National Geographic-Army Air Corps flight, undaunted by previous failures of their experiments.

Helium that will carry the vast balloon 14 miles high, it is hoped, is being compressed at the Amerillo, Texas, fields for shipment in cylinders for use at inflation time.

Capt. Albert W. Stevens, commander and pilot of the flight, and Capt. Orvil Anderson are shortly to join the natural scientists at the bowl as well as Capt. Randolph P. Williams, ground officer, alternate pilot and meteorologist.

* * *

Governor Earle of Pennsylvania can now take a wide view of his Commonwealth whenever he feels inclined. He has just made his first solo flights in his private autogiro.

While his instructor, Lieut. Cammy Venet, watched from the ground, the Governor last week took off twice from the Harrisburg Airport, circling over the city for quarter of an hour each time, and then made perfect landings. Then, accompanied by Lieutenant Venet, he piloted the ship to Philadelphia.

The autogiro was purchased by Governor Earle two months ago. Before attempting solo flights in it he took eight hours and 20 minutes of instruction. He plans to continue with solo flights as often as possible until he has the required 50 hours flying time for a private pilot's license.

* * *

Railroads have properly honored legislators with their "Congressional Limiteds," "Senators," "Ambassadors" and the like, but to Braniff Airways, serving the Mississippi Valley, goes the honor, in its "Legislative Special," of being the first airline to recognize solons.

The "Legislative Special" operates from Dallas to San Antonio, Texas, and return. It leaves Dallas at 8:35 a. m., arriving in San Antonio at 11:25 a. m. The return trip leaves San Antonio at 1:30 p. m., arriving in Dallas at 4 p. m. It joins three other Braniff services, the "Starlight Express," "Chicago Limited" and "Texas Ranger."

With the inauguration of the "Legislative Special" Braniff service is now almost entirely operated with Lockheed "Electra" transports said to be the fastest in the United States. "Electras" seat 10 passengers, are bimotored and are flown by two pilots and operate at speeds better than three miles a minute. Seven of these craft provide Braniff with service in 18 key cities in the Mississippi Valley over six states in a "Lakes to the Gulf' service.

[A Tuesday Aviation Feature]

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess Again

2

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Was the Septuagint version of the Bible a Latin translation? *(Yes..... No.....)*

2. Is it true that more than a fifth of the iron and steel turned out in America goes into the manufacture of automobiles? *(Yes..... No.....)*

3. Does any one of the Great Lakes lie entirely within the United States? *(Yes..... No.....)*

4. Did Washington acknowledge that "The Crisis," by Thomas Paine, helped to win the Revolutionary War? *(Yes..... No.....)*

5. Would you be safe in saying that the diameter of the sun is greater than the distance of the moon from the earth? *(Yes..... No.....)*

[Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Whole Family Goes Antique

A MOTHER whose hobby was collecting antiques, and a father whose pet pastime was refinishing them, found themselves facing the unemployment problem. Something had to be done about it; so their elder son, a college student, was the first to act. In the family car, he went "antiquing" all over the countryside, returning with several spendid "finds," purchased with his own small savings.

This was only the beginning of his thorough combing of the community and adjacent towns; while the other members of his family stayed at home and worked on the repairing and refinishing of his precious purchases. When a sufficient number of pieces was ready for sale, a sign was placed in front of their house, which is located on one of our national highways; and in an amazingly short time there was established a real antique business!

Now the younger son keeps shop; father continues as expert refinisher, and big brother follows all clues and hunts down desirable pieces of real value from bedsteads to old bottles. This one-family enterprise provides not only employment and income, but many delightful contacts with interesting customers from many different states, and these greatly enhance the joy of living in a small town on a busy highway. J. D.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: A lens of new type promises the illusion of depth in motion pictures. A-1 authors have been known to do it, but these are hard to find.

Punch: A well-known chess player is to be married after his next championship match. The girl has vowed she will wait for him.

Commercial Appeal: An issue is something or other that frequently expends practically all its time and energy looming.

Daily Features

Children's Corner

Frog's Sailboat

FROG sat on the edge of the pool in Miss Phoebe's garden and stared with bulging eyes at a shingle riding the ripples. It was a smooth, brown shingle which had blown from the roof of Miss Phoebe's barn in a high wind. The same high wind had blown Miss Phoebe's pocket handkerchief from the clothesline to a clump of daphne at the edge of the pool. There it lay, not 10 inches from Frog, very white and marked with the name Phoebe in red letters.

Frog's bulging eyes spied it and instantly an idea seized him. "Kerchunk," he said, "kerchunk. I'll rig that shingle and go for a sail on Miss Phoebe's pool." He plunged into the water with a plop and, swimming out to the shingle, pushed it to the edge of the pool between two rocks.

"Now for a mast," said Frog as he hopped up onto the bank.

High above him the branches of an ash tree spread. Frog looked up at them, and they, drooping over, pointed to the grass at his feet. "Kerchunk," said Frog, which meant he understood. Within three hops lay a straight, sturdy twig, the very thing for a mast. Frog grinned and bowed his thanks to the ash tree.

Mole, happening by at the moment, helped him drag the mast to the shingle between the rocks. Happily there was a round hole in the shingle just about where the mast should be, made without a doubt by the rusty old nail in Miss Phoebe's barn. It took several minutes—ten to be exact—for Mole and Frog to set up the mast. Mole was impressed with Frog's ingenuity. Three times he repeated, "You are a clever fellow, Frog."

It was Mole who fetched Miss Phoebe's handkerchief from the clump of daphne and spelling out the red letters, shouted, "Phoebe . . . a pretty name, Phoebe."

"Kerchunk," said Frog, which meant he thought so too.

Together they tore away a piece of the square handkerchief, shaping it for a sail. While Mole shinned the mast and tied the sail to it, Frog tore the rest of the handkerchief into strips to use for tackle. Very quickly and in silence they worked

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Jolly Company They Were

while the sunbeams danced on the water of the pool. At last the white sail, made fast, caught the breeze and bellied.

"Hurrah," Mole shouted. He leaped to the bank and with his paws clasped, gazed at the sailboat with admiring eyes. Frog hopped beside him. "What a beautiful sight," he said, "kerchunk!"

By now several fieldmice had gathered on the bank and were whispering together. Frog hopped into their midst. "Would you fellows like a sail on the pool?" he asked. They grinned, their eyes shining.

"All aboard, then," Mole shouted, and with a rush those fieldmice ran down to the rocks.

"Steady now," Frog said, "one at a time."

When they were all seated in the boat, Frog and Mole pushed it from between the two rocks and away they sailed on the ripples, away, away, away! They were a jolly company, they laughed and sang, Mole sitting in the bow, Frog in the stern.

Three times around the pool and Mole was inspired to rhyme. In a ringing voice and with telling gestures he sang:

"A shingle, a hankie,
A pool and a breeze,
And lo, we go sailing
Over the seas!

"Three cheers for the Phoebe
As graceful a boat
As ever was seen
On the waters afloat!"

Barbering in Bombay

A Street Barber Conducts His Tonsorial Activities Under the Gaze of Pedestrians and His Waiting Customers. Henry E. Nickerson, Bridgeport, Conn., Sent the Photograph to the Monitor Camera Club.

Daily Anecdote

"A Book Called Shakespeare"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JIM BRIDGER, one of the first white men to penetrate into the far West, spent nearly half a century roaming from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Fort Bridger was named for him, and marks the place where he settled down after his wilderness wanderings.

Books were scarce in Jim's neighborhood; and, as he had literary tastes, he was usually "hungry."

One day a messenger came to Jim's camp and wanted to buy a certain pair of oxen for the man who had sent him. "Tell him he can't have 'em," said Jim, promptly.

"But he wants 'em mighty bad," said the messenger.

"Well, he can't have 'em," said Jim. "You go tell him so."

"But he's a-waitin' for 'em," said the man. "He's jes' settin' there, waitin', and a-readin' a book called Shakespeare."

"Eh?" yelled Jim, jumping up and reaching for his boots. "A-readin' Shakespeare? Where is he?" He ran to the corral, saddled his horse, and galloped away to see the man.

"Stranger," he said, facing the man reading the book called Shakespeare, "jes' give me that book an' take the oxen." So the man did, and Jim Bridger hired a reader at $50 a month, and listened to Shakespeare every evening.

Guess Again Answers (2)

1. No; it was a Greek translation.
2. Yes; statistics for 1934 showed that 23 per cent of America's iron and steel went into automobiles.
3. Yes; Lake Michigan.
4. Yes.
5. Yes; the diameter of the sun is 864,000 miles, and the mean distance of the moon from the earth is 238,857 miles.

Quotation for Today

TIME, when well husbanded, is like a cultivated field, of which a few acres produce more of what is useful to life, than extensive provinces, even of the richest soil, when overrun with weeds and brambles.—HUME.

In Lighter Vein

Relief

A prominent stockman of Paisley tells this quip that happened up in his locality recently. One of the hired hands on a ranch there came back from town with the information that he had to quit his job and get to his home in Washington. Why, asked his employer, did he have to quit his job in such a hurry? Was there any emergency?

No, the erstwhile hired hand said, and then, frankly and unabashed, showed the stockman a letter he had received from his daughter in the neighboring state, who informed him if he arrived home immediately he would have time to "sign up" on the relief rolls for the winter.—*Lakeview Tribune.*

Peace Note

It was right after the armistice. An inspection was in progress.

"Look at your feet, Private Jones!" stormed the young officer. "Don't you know they should be at an angle of 45 degrees when standing at attention? For all the good it's done you there might as well have been no war at all!"—*American Legion Monthly.*

—Pearson's

"First I blay der white keys, then I blay der black—and you, Aah!—you zing in bedveen."

Schoolroom Humor

Period costumes are dresses all covered with dots.

Shakespeare lived at Windsor with his merry wives. He wrote tragedies, comedies, and errors.

The people of India are divided into casts and outcasts.

Norway's capital is called Christanity.

Lipton is the capital of Ceylon.

The natives of Martha's Vineyard live on fish and summer visitors.

Tennyson wrote a most beautiful poem called "In Memorandum."—*Boston Teachers' News Letter.*

Turning the Tables

A man in search of a quiet holiday set out in a small sailing boat, his only equipment consisting of provisions and a wireless set. He sailed serenely for several days, until at last he sighted one of those liners which resemble small towns rather than ships. The appearance of the little boat created excitement on board the liner, which slowed down.

The captain was wondering whether it was a matter of going to the rescue when the holiday-maker moved to his transmitter and tapped out the message: "Is there anything I can do for you?"—*London Observer.*

Her Chance

"Jessie, I have told you again and again not to speak when older persons are talking, but wait until they stop."

"I've tried that, Mummy, but they never do stop."—*Illinois Guardsman.*

Progress

Visitor: "Well, Johnny, how are you getting on at school?"

Johnny (aged 7): "Fine! I ain't doing as well as some of the other boys, though. I can stand on my head, but I have to put my feet against the wall."—*Toronto Globe.*

"I Record only the 'Sunny Hours'"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ore.

ON A quiet street in this city is an attractive colonial home. Only a few months ago the house was vacant, and the yard was a desert of bareness. The story of the change in this old house is interesting:

The owner of the property had been unable to rent or sell the property, due to its dilapidated condition. To a family who had recently lost their farm through foreclosure, and were facing new orientation in the city, the owner offered the house for a nine-month period free, in exchange for repair work and restoration of the yard. The owner expressed the hope that at the end of the period, she would be able to trade the house for something she could use, as she lived in another city.

The family moved into the house and entered readily into the spirit of the contract, thankful for the nine months' release from paying rent. They ignored the fact that in nine months they would be expected to move, and go through all the trouble of finding a new home again. Accordingly, they transplanted shrubs and flowers, well over $100 in value, to the new abode, which they also painted and papered.

The shrubs and flowers fitted well into the new scene. New hedges lent delightful lines to the house. And a trim lawn cut up with walks of rocks gathered from the hills made the house an interesting place for prospective buyers.

The couple who had lent so willingly of their time and effort were eventually obliged to consider the end of the period. But suddenly their work was rewarded in a strange fashion.

A relative with no heirs other than the family in the newly repaired house, received a legacy of a house in the very town in which the owner of the local house lived. A trade was submitted to her, and she eagerly accepted.

In due time, the family who had entered into the beautifying of the old house, with no thought of further reward, received a deed to the house. And as they had devoted much careful study and unselfish effort in repairing it, it is altogether fitting that it should at last be theirs.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Tares

IN ONE of the Way-shower's famous parables, recorded in Matt. 13:24-30, we read of the enemy who came by night and sowed tares among the good grain which had already been planted. The weed referred to in the passage is evidently the bearded darnel, known among botanists as *lolium temulentum*, a weed which is often found among the grain of Palestine, and which grows to the height of wheat or barley.

To this day, in the East, it is customary not to root up this and other tall weeds "until the harvest" (cf. Matt. 13:30), when they can be easily distinguished from the true grain and are removed with little difficulty. The seed or grain of the darnel, which closely resembles wheat, is reputedly poisonous; and this would provide an additional reason for the burning of the tares (verse 30). (Cf. McNeile: "Commentary on St. Matthew" p. 196.)

Washington Insights

When Senator Capper Speaks the G. O. P. Listens and the Senator Has Spoken—He Warns His Colleagues the AAA Is a Very Hot Potato

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—The final political word has been spoken for a great many people on the matter of the AAA in the coming election. It was not spoken by President Roosevelt in his Fremont speech, when he told farmers how much better off they are today than they were a couple years ago. It was not spoken by the Republican National Committee in its recent gathering here. No, decidedly, it was not spoken by any of its members, for they remained significantly mum on the embarrassing subject.

A Political Poo-Bah

It was spoken by Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas in a brief comment over the week end, and the significance attached to it requires a lengthy knowledge of the position Senator Capper holds in the opinions of many political observers here. Senator Capper is an able Senator, but it is not his deep economic insight which is particularly noted; it is not his eloquence, for he rarely speaks in the Senate, and generally is seen rustling the morning newspaper, perhaps his own newspaper, Capper's Weekly, or signing letters during the debate. No it is none of these things.

Senator Capper, on the other hand, has the reputation as a political prophet beyond that of any man in the Senate. He represents the "average man"; as Senator Capper thinks, so—it is solemnly affirmed by some of the most astute observers in Washington—will America think tomorrow. At least, so will the part of America with which Senator Capper is identified, which is the agricultural Midwest which, happens to be the probable battle ground of 1936.

Capper Warns His Party

Senator Capper has spoken in no uncertain terms. The AAA is here to stay. He dislikes Mr. Roosevelt's general policies; he hopes Mr. Roosevelt will be defeated. But listen to what Senator Capper, canniest of Kansas commentators, says on the subject.

The Democratic agricultural program is a "godsend to farmers," he declares. "If the Republican platform-makers put the party on record against the AAA there'll be little chance of winning the farm belt back to the Republican column.

"Republican senators and congressmen coming up for re-election will be placed in a tough position" if they defy AAA, he continues. As an issue, he says, "it should be kept out of the campaign.

"With all its faults," he adds, "the AAA has in it a measure of justice to the farmer that he will not willingly give up."

And that, for a great many politicians, is that.

G. O. P. Has Hot Potato

But it is not so easy for the Republicans to drop the AAA issue. For one of them, in particular, it will be particularly hard. That is Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, one of the most aggressive of the fall crop of Republican presidential aspirants. Colonel Knox has already committed himself on the farm question. Senator Capper to the contrary notwithstanding, Colonel Knox has expressed the city-man's hostility to the farmer's friend. In a word, he's "agin AAA."

Colonel Knox made his definitive speech on the farm question at Shenandoah, Iowa; he denounced AAA, declared "the American farmer is not going to goose-step to the tune played by the bureaucrats in Washington"; and added that "enforcement of the policy of scarcity is going to provoke rebellion in the consuming class."

What Knox Advises

Instead of AAA, Colonel Knox proposed an absolute tariff ban on all imported farm articles which apparently would shut out chiefly Canadian goods and wreck the reciprocal tariff program and then having finally prohibited foreign farm goods from coming into America, he would get American farm goods into foreign countries by an export bounty system.

A good many Republicans here who care very little as between Mr. Knox and Capper on personal grounds, are inclined to rate the latter's political sagacity as infinitely higher than the Colonel's. Senator Capper is, of course, backing the candidacy of his own Alfred M. Landon, efficient business Governor of Kansas, who is hailed as "another Coolidge."

"Alf Aain't Sayin' Nuffin"

While Colonel Knox is out making campaign speeches and seeking delegates, the wily "Alf" emulating Brer Rabbit is laying low and "saying nuffin." He is keeping the Kansas budget balanced, as it has been ever since he withstood a Democratic landslide in 1932 and won election.

There is very little doubt if eastern Republican leaders like Charles D. Hilles, the real behind-the-scenes Warwick, had their way today they would pick a conservative mid-westerner like Colonel Knox for Candidate. But it is a question whether this Shenandoah farm speech isn't going to spoil it all.

In the final choice of a candidate the negative trait of failing to make embarrassing commitments plays a large part in domestic politics.

What's Going On In the Arts

"The Ascending Dragon"

IF THE general mechanics of "The Ascending Dragon" were as deftly executed as Cardini's unbelievable sleight-of-hand feats, Frederick Jackson's new mystery play, which opened at the Plymouth Theater, Boston, Sept. 30, might be a smart little comedy thriller. But unfortunately they are not.

The characters are the inevitable stock-mystery types — the dumb police inspector, the comedy maid, the suspicious looking butler, the jealous rival who had an argument with the murdered man, the father who "never really liked his daughter's fiancé," and the daughter who, attempts to remain distraught throughout the entire evening, but who actually appears to be more in need of a good night's sleep.

Mr. Jackson's single departure from type—and a very good one, too—is in having Cardini, the magician, to play Gambini the Great, who produces packs of cards by the dozen from thin air and solves a seemingly complicated mystery—all with an air of bored nonchalance.

The play begins with Cardini's usual vaudeville routine. After a series of clever manipulations, he announces an exhibition of mental telepathy. A young woman in the audience asks whether her marriage on the following day will be a happy one. "No," says Gambini, "because the marriage will never take place."

Which, of course, starts off the plot machinery. From this point, the play moves steam roller fashion, slow but sure. Things manage to brighten up a bit in the last act. However, unfamiliarity with lines hampered the final climax on the opening night.

The heaviest roles of the evening fall to Cardini as Gambini and to Reynolds Denniston as Inspector Noonan. Other principals are Nicholas Joy, Barbara Robbins and John Darrow. Edith King, Shellah Hayes and Priscilla Knowles contribute some amusing comedy.

J. D. B.

Boston Stage Notes

The Theater Guild opened its season last night at the Colonial with the first performance anywhere of the Gershwin-Heyward folk opera, "Porgy and Bess." A review will be found on today's Theater Page.

Seats for "The Great Waltz," which opens Thursday evening at the Opera House, may now be had at the Wilbur box office.

Continuing attractions are "Jubilee," to be seen at the Shubert until Oct. 9, and "Post Road," Mary Young's vehicle, at the Copley.

Philip Barry's new play, "Bright Star," will be seen for the first time at the Plymouth next Monday evening.

A week later, "The Old Maid," Pulitzer Prize piece, will open an engagement at the same theater.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Susie Is a Girl With Many Talents*

By LE PELLEY

YOU CAN BE MANAGER OF OUR FOOTBALL TEAM, SUSIE
I DON'T WANT TO BE MANAGER —— I WANT TO BE QUARTER BACK
NO SUSIE, YOU KNOW THAT BOYS PLAY A LITTLE TOO ROUGH FOR YOU TO BE ON THE FIELD
BUT MANAGER IS A GOOD POSITION —— DO YOU NOT WANT TO MANAGE THE TEAM ?
OH YES, BUT I'D DO THAT NO MATTER WHAT POSITION I PLAYED

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Plot Worked*

By CARMACK

Tiddlywinks, and I saw the early morning barker today—
"Funny thing," he said, "A few hours after you two were here the other day a big police dog named Togo called on me and said almost the same thing that you did about me barking"—
"The result is," he said, "I've hardly dared to bark since"—
"That's fine", we said. "Just keep it up and you'll be surprised how much better people will like you"—
After which we had to go off and have a good laugh to ourselves—Togo's calling on him was our idea—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Working Toward a Balance

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has undertaken to give another assurance to industry and taxpayers in his special statement on the budget. While he could not, as in the case of reformative legislation, offer the United States a "breathing spell" in the race to catch up with its depression-swollen expenses and debts, he did submit indications that the nation at least is not falling behind so rapidly as it was last year and the year before. The expected Treasury deficit, by revised estimates, would become $300,000,000 less for the fiscal year 1935-36 than for 1934-35, though still increasing the national debt by nearly $3,000,000,000 to the unprecedented total of $32,000,000,000.

This debt total does not represent an uncarryable load for a nation of the actual and potential national income of the United States, but its rise should surely be checked at not much if any above that figure. Mr. Roosevelt bases a cheerful outlook in this direction on the fact that business recovery already is being reflected in both an increase of governmental revenues and a decrease of emergency expenditures. He pins so much faith on this as to assert that the Government "will not need new taxes or increased rates in existing taxes to meet the expense of its necessary annual operations and to retire its public debt."

It is worth recognizing that the American income tax system, even with stationary rates, can bring astonishing increases in revenue when there are larger business and personal incomes to tax. Whether it can accomplish all that the President expects must remain to be seen. For the nation ought in a period of prosperity not only to catch up with its expenses and balance the budget, but also turn the deficit into such a surplus as will more than repay the billions that have been borrowed since 1930. Right now the biggest threat of increase in that bill is the $2,000,000,000 demanded for immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus, about which there is a defeatism which ought not to exist.

There seem also to be two or three admissions implicit in the President's tabulated summary of the budget. One is that it has proved simply impossible to spend as much as was intended on work relief since the bogging down of this program in the FERA, for the largest saving in the comparisons with the original budget estimates is one of $400,000,000 in expected disbursements for recovery and relief. Another is that even so, the expenditures for recovery and relief are larger than all the rest of the budget, and no actual balance can be achieved until these are almost entirely tapered off.

Thirdly, if any small portion of relief remains a continuing charge against the Government—as the President has intimated may be the case—the budget for ordinary operating expenses of the Government will apparently stand at approximately the same figure, nearly $4,000,000,000 annually, at which it stood in 1932 and which Mr. Roosevelt then asserted ought to be cut by 25 per cent. Certainly no such cut will be forthcoming if a Democratic national committee intent on Tammanyizing the nation by using jobs for spoils has a controlling influence. There is yet work ahead for a most skilled administrator before the national budget shall be brought into actual balance.

The Healing of the Nations

IN THE increased interest of the English-speaking nations in the Coverdale Anniversary one sees more than commemoration of a Bible translation. It is the reaching out to the Bible for a solution of the world's distress. The world is chaotic, the efforts of statesmen and politicians have failed to bring it to order. From day to day nations are watching the earnest efforts at Geneva to avoid another cataclysm. People have been looking in every direction for a solution to the present economic crisis.

We may not realize the complete significance of the widespread commemoration of Oct. 4, 1935, the four hundredth anniversary of the first complete Bible given in their own tongue to the English-speaking people. There have been other anniversaries of this Bible and later translations, yet none has aroused a general interest equal to that in the one forthcoming. How do we account for this? Coverdale as the medium for one big step in the evolution of the English Bible is a historical character, though there have been other translators far more outstanding in character and scholarship.

Coverdale was a modest, retiring man, with very little originality, relying mostly on the influence of the King's favorites to bring his version before the people. It is not, however, the event only that we are commemorating, nor the translator and his translation. It is the progress Bibleward in the minds of the people, from something other than a theological approach.

People want to know more of the book which has come down in many forms through struggle and persecution. They want to use its history, to benefit by it. It is a surviving history. It has withstood all efforts of suppression throughout the ages. On one side nations are still seen in an endeavor to suppress the Bible and religion and crush out the work of centuries of Christianity, but this is outweighed by the renewed interest of the English-speaking nations in the history of the Bible and its contents. In the general commemoration of the First Printed English Bible may be seen evidence of greater numbers turning to the tree whose leaves are for the healing of the nations.

Mussolini—Peacemaker

ESSENTIALLY war is ignorance. First of all, it represents a failure to recognize the good in a neighbor. It usually comes when one nation falls into the belief that it can achieve its purpose best by force and when other nations fail to perceive that their own stake in peace is greater than the risk they would run by collective action to stop aggression. It has often been remarked that had Great Britain and the United States realized the parts they would eventually play in the World War and had made their positions clear, there would have been no war.

If that is true today's events may prove that Signor Mussolini, by forcing a war on Ethiopia has forced effective peace measures on the League of Nations and particularly Britain and France. Certainly he has brought them to a better understanding of their stake in peace and a more active effort to make the peace machinery work. Possibly the best evidence of this is the note just sent from London to Paris. In it Britain offers the most determined and fully defined commitment to the collective system that has been put on paper since the League Covenant was signed.

This statement was made in answer to French pleas for assurance that Britain would be as quick to apply sanctions in Europe as in Africa. France is much more interested in Austria and the possibility of German expansion than in Ethiopia. Hitherto London has not been as keen about these matters as Paris would like. Probably France will not be wholly satisfied even now. For Sir Samuel Hoare's note reiterates that "elasticity is a part of security" and that "there may be degrees of culpability and degrees of aggression." It further declares that action must be collective and aggression "unprovoked." But the very detail of these provisos makes this statement of British policy look more like a contract to oppose an aggressor than even the Locarno treaties.

This pledge has all the more force for the care with which it is defined. It is all the stronger because not made to France alone, as were the never-ratified treaties of assistance Britain and America signed with France after the war, but to the League as a whole. As a safeguard of peace this declaration is more potent for its recognition that "the world is not static" and that readjustments must be made in order to preserve not merely peace but justice among nations. Its support of sanctions in Article 16 of the Covenant is more valid for being linked with support of readjustments under Article 19.

But what gives this British statement its greatest force is the public opinion that stands behind it. Sir Samuel stressed again the fact that the British people have responded emphatically in support of the Government's stand for the League. He said:

> The attitude of public opinion in the last few weeks clearly demonstrated the fact it is moved by no variable or unreliable sentiment. . . . It is to the principles of the League and not to any particular manifestation thereof that the people of this country demonstrated their adherence.

Here is reflected an awakening to the imperative need for community action to enforce law and order which is worth more than any merely formal membership in the League. Here is an understanding of realities that may stop war. So far it is the main result of Il Duce's belligerence.

Degrees for Dudes

WEARERS of the first wrist watches and young men who went expensively West to become riders in the sagebrush were once the target of the comic journals. Now husky football halfbacks carefully adjust the one after washing off the mud gathered in the stadium, and the amateur ranchmen wrangle for degrees.

Do not be surprised when your hostess murmurs "Mr. Blank's a senior wrangler" if the person introduced wears a look distinctly horsey instead of that far-off, detached Dr. Faustus expression you've always supposed a Cambridge University honors man in the mathematical tripos habitually wore. He probably won the right to wear the letters B. R. R., signifying "Bachelor of Recreational Ranching," behind his name for wrangling horses, a branch of the higher learning taught at the University of Wyoming.

It used to be pretty handy for teachers of equitation in the riding academies east of the Mississippi to speak with an English accent or to ride the military seat of a Continental ex-army officer. From now on our most exclusive riding clubs will seek the lad who has learned to keep both legs across a bucking broncho without "pulling leather." Instead of the quiet *haute école* of the Italian horseman or the homely dictum of the cockney instructor, "Keep yer 'eels and 'ands down, yer 'ead and 'eart up," will be heard the exultant yell of the hard-galloping amateur cowboy who has won his dude degree.

In Praise of England

Book News of the Day

ALTHOUGH he does not speak in the strident tones of an instructor of the people, Mr. Hector Bolitho is, in some measure, a belated Carlyle. His tendency to hero worship is perhaps due less to his personal idiosyncrasies than to the fact that he comes from New Zealand, for it is on this aspect of himself that Mr. Bolitho lays the greatest stress. His prose is full of racially nostalgic and amiably envious passages about the felicity of children who are able to enjoy the scenery and buildings of England which have been made famous in 600 years of literature.

* * *

But in OLDER PEOPLE (London: Cobden-Sanderson. 10s. 6d. New York: Appleton-Century. $3.50) Mr. Bolitho's admiration is not indiscriminate. It is in fact strictly circumscribed by dates in the calendar. His taste in poetry—which freely litters his pages with quotations—inclines to the late Victorian, and he makes considerable play with Browning and Tennyson. Not unnaturally, then, his chief zest and keenness are reserved, not for the very new or the very old, though these, if English, he doubtless admires, but for those slightly older contemporaries of his who bring him nearer to the heyday of the Victorian age itself.

But, if Mr. Bolitho's taste is limited in dates in this book, it has no limitations of any other kind. His is not the ungenerous admiration that is reserved for a single brand of greatness. Any kind of eminence thrills him, even any kind of connection with what was eminence.

* * *

Wide as are his sympathies, however, it is the drama that finds Mr. Bolitho both at his best and at his worst. When still a boy he wrote a goodly part of a historical drama called "Maria Christina, Empress of Sweden," and the theater never fails to excite him. It leads him to waste a page on telling how Mr. Bernard Shaw once said "Good morning" to him, but it is also the occasion of his recounting how Miss Marie Tempest, who recently completed her fiftieth year on the English stage, was sent as a girl to Mr. Gladstone to be persuaded from taking up the theater as a career. At first, Mr. Gladstone "forgot his mission. He talked of the Greek drama, of the . . . Mysteries and Moralities, and of the Restoration drama, and then, at the end, he deplored the advent of women on the stage." Mrs. Gladstone beamed. "William, you are wonderful." Mrs. Gladstone and Mr. Bolitho, one feels, would have got on well together. At any rate, she would have approved the tone of this entertaining and good-tempered book. H. H.

In Agreement

"THE TAX STRUCTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW STRONGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN OUR HISTORY"
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
TAXPAYER
THE PRESIDENT IS RIGHT!
DIRECT AND HIDDEN TAXES

Sparrows, Ethics and Reflections

WHOEVER has observed young children, before they are filled with the prejudices we heap before them, will have noticed that the things they delight in are likely to be the simple, everyday things we ignore or despise. Possibly every parent has been at some time or other mortified by the baby's indifference to the elaborate automobile presented to him by an eager grandfather, and his absorbed interest in fitting the lid onto an old pickle jar.

I thought of this as I escorted the two small boys who are my especial care along the iris-bordered banks of Boston's Fens. For the birds that five-year-old Tommy chose to honor with his bread crumbs were not the ducks with their dark-green neck feathers gleaming in the sun, nor the pigeons who set their royal red feet proudly on the grass, but the brown sparrows that seemed to him much quicker and more clever than either. And Bill, from the lofty height of his seven years, watched the futile efforts of the doves to protect their food from their active little neighbors and asked, "Are all pigeons stupid?"

* * *

That was a hard question for one who has not seen all pigeons, but fortunately something occurred at that moment which made an answer unnecessary. A starling, perched in a tree on an island, had seen a piece of bread floating on the water, and before the duck who considered it her property could reach it the dark-hued marauder had swooped down from his place, seized the morsel, and returned to the tree, all with what seemed one movement. The duck ruffled her feathers an instant, protestingly, but the boys had a new bird hero, and the one who was guiding their upbringing felt a twinge of uneasiness; for which was right, the well-fed duck or the starling who, for his own needs, had snatched what he might well have considered another's?

This question was, in fact, so delicate that I did not feel myself competent to deal with it; not wishing either to condone piracy on the Fens or to prejudice the minds of small children against a fellow creature; but with the nicety of perception that puts adult reasoning to shame the boys themselves took the matter in hand.

"It wasn't very polite of the starling," Bill remarked, still chuckling; and Tommy reminded him, "But the ducks gobble their food."

"Maybe their manners aren't the same as ours," Bill suggested; and so we rested the question and moved on to the shelter of a lordly oak.

* * *

Here we found another topic to engage our attention, one which happily involved no ethical issue but was merely one of the delightful mysteries of earth. Why, we wondered, should the roots of a tree, which normally belong underground, be utterly charming when the soil is washed away from them and they lie exposed, forming a brown network on the soil? The discussion was saved from too much laboring by Tommy, who closed the chapter with the declaration, "I like them!" Philosophy itself goes no deeper, although it uses more and longer words to describe the same sensations.

All this while a change had been going on which we only at this moment observed. A gentle breeze had been blowing which had, in the space of a few minutes, died away to nothing, so that the surface of the water was perfectly smooth and in its depth there lived again rushes and trees and every cloud that passed in the sky.

And we noticed, as if this had never happened before, how all in a week the yellow flags had faded and now instead the elderberry blossoms leaned down to love their white reflection in the stream. Swallows darted about, far, far beneath the water, and we could look at them down there and speculate again as to whether both wings moved upward at the same time or whether they alternated. (This has been the subject of a famous amount of study by these small boys.)

But always they return to the sparrows, who have for them a special fascination. A robin is engaging, but it holds aloof from the scramble for crumbs. The swallows are lovely, but they are so far away and so fleet that a little boy cannot imagine how it would feel to hold one, nestled—*so*, in his hand. No, it is the sparrows they love; the alert, homely sparrows that flit from every bush and seem to understand what erratic boys are about. And I, for one, would not for any consideration tell them that the sparrow is a bird to be despised.

MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

Antiquated Criminal Codes

By Frank L. Perrin

ESPECIALLY in the older states whose codes of legal procedure and practice are admittedly in need of liberal revision will the deliberations of Governor Lehman's so-called crime conference in Albany, N. Y., be studied with interest. It must be generally conceded that in the war against crime and the effort to discourage those tempted to commit crimes, the weakest part of the machinery employed is the practice code. This fact may not at once be apparent in a survey made by the average layman or by those citizens who give little thought to the ways of criminals. But it must be apparent to the professional criminal and his unprofessional lawyer accomplice who enlists, for a price, to stand between the malefactor and the law.

Every thoughtful and observing person in the United States has become familiar, in quite recent times, with the methods and accomplishments of the bureau in Washington which is organized and equipped to aid federal, state and local authorities in running down and capturing those suspected of violating state and national criminal laws. There remains not the slightest doubt of the high efficiency of this bureau, or the bravery and resourcefulness of those who have been trained in it. Through its activities several notorious bands of marauding criminals, among whom were kidnapers and bank robbers, have been broken up. With bravado, sometimes, and perhaps with a desire to emulate those whom they regarded as heroes, a score or more of those who defied arrest have evaded arrest and trial by paying, on the spot, the probably inescapable penalty for their misdeeds.

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But there is a more cunning philosophy which is taught in the crime schools by lawyer criminals who offer to stand between their clients and prison or the chair. It is that escape, or the possibility of escape, through the law's delays or through connived miscarriages of justice may be assured or estimated by a fairly accurate rule of percentages. The lawyer criminal probably never advises a client to "shoot it out" with a pursuing posse, or to plead guilty if haled before the bar of justice. He knows too many ways to corrupt a grand jury or bribe or intimidate a prosecutor, and still other ways to suborn perjury or "fix" a juror in the trial court, to permit supine surrender.

What will be undertaken at this Albany conference, I imagine, will be the discovery of ways by which the loopholes and delays which have benefited the criminals and their accomplices may be eliminated. It has long been realized that one of the hazards by which justice has been impeded and often thwarted is the antiquated grand jury system. In the comparatively younger states of the Union this system of finding and returning indictments against accused persons, either under arrest or merely under suspicion, has been quite generally abandoned. Under the more modern system, in state codes, indictments may be filed by public prosecutors whenever it may appear that the criminal laws have been violated. Thus there is obviated, or escaped, the tedious and sometimes futile inquest or preliminary survey conducted secretly by sheriffs' juries or grand juries, and the unsavory whisperings that sometimes are heard in the vicinity of their chambers.

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No more serious charge can be laid at the door of society, a community, a state or a nation than the unrefuted indictment that it is derelict or deliberately careless in punishing those who offend against its laws. It is not too much to say that there exists today, both at home and abroad, the possibly erroneous belief that in the United States as a whole there is an ineffective and insincere enforcement of law and order. But it can as truthfully be said that this weakness, or failure, or inexcusable shortcoming, is as seriously regarded and deplored by an overwhelming majority of the citizens as it is critically regarded by our neighbors.

It can hardly be hoped that the New York Governor and his advisers in the Albany conference will be able to inaugurate even the legal reforms which will insure to society all the remedies needed and demanded. But much will be accomplished if it is found possible to assure to the public, as opposed to the criminal, the early elimination from the codes of many of those so-called safeguards which protect the criminal rather than his victims. First of all, permit indictments upon information, rather than upon the uncertain and technical deliberation of grand juries. And there are many, especially among thoughtful laymen who are taxpayers, who are convinced that even in capital cases, where innocence cannot be presumed, a plea of guilt, or a confession of guilt, should be accepted as final.

The Wide Horizon

France—Militarist or Pacifist?

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

"THE trouble with France," an American visitor to Paris remarked recently to me with sincere concern, "is her militarism. Look at her heavy armaments and her unique frontier fortifications; look at her modern motorized army with its millions of trained reserves; look at her huge air force and her rush to build submarines and battleships; and look at her long string of military alliances. Individually I like the French all right, but as a nation their militarism bothers me. One expects dictators to be militaristic, but for a democracy to be so warlike seems to me a potential danger to the peace of the entire world."

This complaint of my American acquaintance is no isolated instance. Not only in America but in a number of other countries, many people today are accustomed to regard France as a veritable fortress of militarism. There is no use attempting to ignore the fact: even among people who consider themselves friends of France this belief in French militarism is often prevalent.

Certainly it must be admitted that, seen superficially from the viewpoint of my American tourist friend, France presents a militaristic aspect. The most extensive army maneuvers and the greatest naval operations since the World War have just been concluded. Concrete is being poured as fast as possible into the few remaining gaps in the chain of frontier forts, and money is pouring freely into the pockets of armament manufacturers. The period of compulsory military service has lately been doubled.

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Despite all this, France is not militaristic. On the contrary, it may be affirmed unhesitatingly that the French nation is emphatically and overwhelmingly pacific.

The notion that the country as a whole is militaristic is a misconception, which springs, primarily, from three sources. One of these is hostile foreign propaganda. Another is the deep-rooted attachment of every Frenchman to the land, which results in a passionate will to defend this land against invasion. The formidable frontier fortifications are the crystallization in steel and concrete of this defensive instinct.

The third source of mistaken impression is failure to distinguish between apparent and real expressions of popular sentiment in France. Anglo-Saxon observers find it difficult to realize the extent to which the French press is controlled and colored by political and private interests. Directly or indirectly, almost the entire press in France is either owned by or subjected to pressure from various big industrial interests — particularly armament manufacturers.

Furthermore, foreign observers in France often fall into the habit of basing their conclusions solely on the declarations of a few leading political figures and on such apparent facts as the size of the defense budgets and the length of the period of military service. But all who have made a point of finding out the true sentiments of the unofficial, average Frenchman and Frenchwoman are in emphatic agreement: France, this real France of the French people, is eminently pacific; so far from being militaristic, it tends toward the opposite extreme of pacifism.

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A striking—in fact a startling and deeply significant—instance of this positive pacifism came to my attention recently, in talking with a number of young French acquaintances, and in particular several who had just completed their military service or their three-week period of training as active reserve troops. They all, without exception, affirmed that antimilitary feeling has never been so general nor run so high among the ranks of the army as at present. The officers, of course, are all career men, soldiers by profession and choice. But the young conscripts are men from all walks of civil life, most of them peasants and industrial workers.

This year, according to these conscripts and reservists, the training was more intensive than ever before. "The officers told us we must prepare ourselves for war soon, possibly within a few months," one young Frenchman who had just finished his term of training at a reserve camp told me. "And I don't think it was just talk to make us work.

"I have never seen the men so stirred up before—not with patriotism, either! All of them that I came in contact with said the same thing: 'Mobilization will be the signal of revolution.'"

Communist propaganda, one may say; but that is not a sufficient explanation. The answer must be sought elsewhere. It lies essentially in the radically pacific nature of the average Frenchman. More particularly, this pacifism is explained by the deep-seated conviction of the French people—and especially those who went through the World War—that they fought then to end all war, and that if their leaders think the tragic farce can so soon be repeated, then new leaders are needed. This conviction has been imbedded into the postwar generation.

Thus, while firmly resolved to defend his homeland against invasion, the average Frenchman, profoundly pacific, is equally determined to avoid war if he possibly can, and to demand a full reckoning from that regime which fails to avert it.